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VOL. XX NO. 249 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1932

STAGE SET UP FOR THIRD LONDON "TAMASHA"

INDIAN LIBERALS' NON-CO-OPERATION GIVES WAY

Prepared To Accept R. T. C. Invitation With Dominant Political Party In Prison

INDIAN "REFORM" BILL ALREADY ON ANVIL IN BRITAIN

(From Our Special Correspondent)

SIMLA, Oct. 17.

Considerable light is thrown on the subject of the forthcoming Conference on Constitutional Reforms by private advices from London. It seems that those who had non-co-operated with the Secretary of State's procedure have agreed to accept the revised procedure on certain definite understanding.

THEIR BELIEF IN THEIR STATUS.

Firstly that new procedure certainly fulfils in letter their objections and gives them the status which they had enjoyed before. This they emphasise means that they can influence the forming of agenda and the inclusion in it of matters which in their opinion must be considered by the Conference.

MATTER OF RELIGIOUS FAITH.

The other understanding is that the delegates are going to London after making it clear that to them the question of simultaneous responsibility in the provinces and at the centre is a matter as much of religious faith as perhaps Civil Disobedience is to Gandhiji and that they would not be a party to any constitution or to any arrangement which does not bring this about.

RELEASE OF GANDHIJI NOT ESSENTIAL.

Thirdly, it seems that it has been made clear to the Government that if the Government does not release Gandhiji and other Congressmen now with a view to create better atmosphere for the forthcoming Conference they are not prepared to make it a issue of such importance as to keep away from the Conference but that they are clearly of opinion that when the new constitution is evolved and put into force all Congressmen and political prisoners must be released with a view to create necessary atmosphere for working the "reforms" and for giving reality to the constitution, which in the absence of the dominant political party, could not be worked in a real democratic sense.

ACCEPTING THE INEVITABLE.

These advices from London also indicate that the Indian delegates have to fight not only the Churchillian group which is quite influential but they may have to fight against opinions of their own Government. However they will be helped by the fact that already the India Bill running to about 180 clauses is ready in a draft form and that, therefore, no time should be lost in coming to grips with the problem.

Willingdon's Immediate Task

Lord Willingdon's Government is for the moment concerned with two important matters. Firstly how to select proper delegates to the London Conference within the prescribed limit and secondly how to meet Terrorist situation in Bengal. The Government have only a fortnight to make up their mind on these matters as the first week of November would surely find them very busy with the Assembly session.

I hear some members of the Assembly are likely to raise question as to whether the Poona Pact was accepted by the Prime Minister over the head of both Simla and India Office and whether it is a fact that while Simla was still considering what attitude to take up the necessary direction came from London announcing the acceptance of the Pact.

Round Table Conference Nominees

CALCUTTA, Oct. 17.

It is further understood that invitations have been extended to Chaudhry Zafirulla Khan, Dr. Shafaat Ahmed Khan, Sir A. P. Patro, besides Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. M R. Jayakar as already announced.—A.P.

BENGAL NOMINEES

CALCUTTA, Oct. 17

It is understood on reliable authority that invitations have been issued to delegates to the third Round Table Conference and that representatives of Bengal will be Mr. A H Ghuznavi, B. P. Singh Ray, Minister for Local Self-Government and Mr. E. C. Benthall.—A.P.

FISTICUFFS IN POLICE TRAINING SCHOOL

Drill Superintendent Severely Injured By Sergeant

MADRAS, Oct. 17.

Inspector Summers, Chief Drill Superintendent of the Police Training School, received serious injuries in an altercation with Sergeant Biggs of the Central Recruits School following the prize distribution ceremony of the Police Training School, says a Vellore message.

The District Magistrate has recorded Inspector Summers' dying declaration and has directed his removal to the Madras General Hospital. Investigations are proceeding.—A.P.

VICEROY REACHES DELHI BY PLANE

NEW DELHI, Oct. 17.

The Viceroy and Countess of Willingdon, who left Poona at 6-15 a.m. this morning landed at the New Delhi aerodrome at 5-10 p.m. Their Excellencies had a very pleasant and comfortable journey. They breakfasted at Ahmedabad and lunched at Jodhpur.

Mr. Mieville, Private Secretary, and Capt. Macdonald, A.D.C. accompanied Their Excellencies.—A.P.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Following is the latest call-over on Cambridgeshire:—

21/4 Dorigen.
10/1 Totaig taken and offered.
100/7 Glannarg offered.
17/1 Andrea offered (18/1 taken)
18/1 Doublearch offered (22/1 taken).
18/1 Diamantes offered.
22/1 Pricket taken and offered.
28/1 Linkboy offered (33/1 taken).
33/1 Wyvern, Royal Athlone, Slipper taken and offered.
33/1 Galdennis offered (40/1 taken)
33/1 Stoswald offered.
40/1 Thaouka Bluddust offered 50/1 taken).
66/1 Duodecagon taken and offered.
66/1 Seacat offered (100/1 taken).
22/1 Beneficial, Diolite taken and offered.
25/1 Adadear offered.
"Air Pocket" lamed at the Cesarewitch has been destroyed. Reuter.

"Old Man Of Frontier's" Death

PESHAWAR, Oct. 17.

Rai Bahadur Thaker Datt called the "Old man of the Frontier" died at Dera Ismail Khan on Saturday.—A.P.

"LUCKY-BOY" ANNEXES FINAL-PLATE IN THE POONA RACES.

MOVE FOR JOINT CONFERENCE

SHAUKAT ALI'S WIRE TO SAPRU AND Pt. MALAVIYA

(From Our Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 17.

Following the decision of the Muslim Conference, Maulana Shaukat Ali has sent the following telegram this morning to Pandit Malaviya:—

"The Muslim Conference at Lucknow welcomed your suggestion of a conference between the Muslims, Hindus and Sikhs' representatives for communal settlement. It has appointed a committee for that purpose. It suggests an early meeting at Lucknow and any other place convenient for you. Kindly fix the date and wire."

Wire To Sapru

Maulana Shaukat Ali has sent the following telegram to Sir T. B. Sapru:—

LUCKNOW, Oct. 17.

"The Muslim Conference appointed a committee for the discussion of a friendly settlement with Pandit Malaviya, Hindus and Sikh friends. We will be meeting at Lucknow or Allahabad or any otrer convenient place. I am sure of your whole-hearted co-operation."

MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD'S APPEAL TO HINDU AND SIKH LEADERS

(From Our Special Representative.)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 17.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad interviewed said:

"The history of the last four years with reference to the settlement of communal tangle has been a history of earnest efforts to find an ideal of even the next best solution failed at every stage. General despair was reached over the Communal Award which failed to satisfy any Indian parties. The gulf between community and community and party and party appeared to be wider than before and the evil of division and sub-division of the Indian nation seemed to be made perpetual. Mussalmans found themselves as a result of the so-called award in a most anomalous position and from the point of view of healthy growth of Indian nationalism and attainment of Swaraj their segregation appeared to constitute an unsurmountable difficulty. The state of affairs could not fail to disturb the equanimity of any one anxious to see both India and Indian Mussalmans secure their right-full place in the scheme of things.

AGREED SETTLEMENT.

The supreme need of the moment was to discover ways and means of seeking an agreed settlement between Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs. Consequently, I had talks with Pt. Malaviya and Babu Rajendra Prasad suggesting, first, that having driven to the choice between two evils, the ideal solution having been impossible of achievement, it was time the evil of exclusiveness and separatist growth of communities should be reduced to a practical minimum, if this was possible by settling the question of the Punjab and Bengal and also other questions in a spirit of generosity. Earnest efforts should be made to reach an agreement. What followed is common knowledge. While Muslim Nationalists continue to be loyal to their principles, it must be recognised under circumstances which make it imperative to choose between two evils the glory of refusing to strike a possible compromise would not be practical politics. This was explained to Pandit Malaviya and others and the spirit in which different suggestions were made and received led Maulana Shaukat Ali to convene the Lucknow Conference.

BARRED DOOR UNLOCKED

Pt. Malaviya's suggestion for the appointment of a committee to negotiate was warmly welcomed. I would appeal to all concerned not to draw hasty conclusions. The net result of the Lucknow Conference is that the door that had remained barred and bolted in the face of rapprochement has been unlocked and bridge has been built to span the wide gulf between the different communities. Unaulterated nationalism will be the result of the new spirit if far-seeing statesmanship succeeds in bending all constructive energy on removing mistrust.

THREE OBJECTS

The Muslim Nationalists had only three things in view, namely:

1 The integrity of Indian nationhood and responsible Government.

2 Realisation of legitimate aspirations by Mussalmans and

3. Earnest effort to secure the passage from excusive communalism to nationalism.

They have succeeded in reaching the heights which command these objectives. Muslims Nationalists did not find it easy to secure the objects in view, but their great resolve not to stickle for details was responsible for the success of the conference to no mean degree. Jamiat-ul-Ulema and the Shia Conference who composed a solid phalanx with Nationalists stood together. M. Shaukatali, Nawab Ismail Khan and the Raja of Saleempur particularly strove earnestly to secure unanimity among Muslims. The spirit ultimately borne of the conference warrants great hopes. The best efforts at achieving an ideal solution having failed the choice now lies between the intolerable position created by the communal Award and an agreed solution based on practical consideration.

The ultimate destiny of India now rests on an agreement between the various communities. This appears to be the last chance for finding an agreed solution and I would therefore appeal with all the emphasis at my commad to all Hindus and Sikhs to take a broader view and ensure a spirit of accommodation by generosity and trust. Now that in the principle of joint-electorates has been made the subject of negotiations wisdom requires that the other questions should be treated in a generous way."

(EADLIER NEWS ON PAGE 7.)

PARSI YOUTH ARRESTED ON MURDER CHARGE LEAPS TO DEATH

Police Guardh Taken By Surprise

Rather than face the ordeal of a trial for the murder of his uncle, Minoo Sheriar Daruwalla (25), a Parsi under-trial prisoner, chose to commit suicide by leaping out from the third floor of a building at Dhobi Talao, Bombay, on Monday evening.

Little did the police who guarded him think that the young man who protested innocence of the crime would leap to death and end his life in such a dramatic manner.

The above is the sensational sequel to the arrest, on a charge of murder, of a Parsi family consisting of the brother of the murdered man and his four sons including Minoo.

MURDER OF RETIRED PARSI

On October 7, Kawasji Bhikaji Daruwalla, a retired railway employee, was found dead in his room at Dhobi Talao with deep wound in his abdomen. This led to the arrest of Sheriar Bhikaji Daruwalla (58) and his four sons including Minoo.

Soon after the arrests the accused were remanded into police custody and investigations were in progress. An application for the release of the accused on bail was made on their behalf but the Magistrate turned it down.

TAKEN TO HIS HOUSE FOR ENQUIRY.

On Monday evening at about 6-15 the police took out Minoo Daruwalla from his cell as they wanted to conduct a search of the residence of the accused on the 3rd floor of House No. 31 at Wellington Street, Dhobi Talao. In the couse of the search Minoo asked for permission to go to the water closet.

Least suspecting that the accused wanted to put an end to his life, he was given in the custody of three police constables and allowed to enter the closet keeping the door ajar. The accused on entering the closet, however, closed the door and chained it from inside.

40 FEET LEAP.

The next thing that the police knew was that Minoo had got out through the ventilator jumped out from a height of about 40 feet. There was little chance of his living. The police found him lying huddled on the ground in a pool of blood. He had received injuries all over the body and sustained a fracture of the skull. He was hurriedly removed to the G. T. Hospital where he died soon after admission.

Khilafat Cabinet On Muslim Solidarity

(From Our Special Representative)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 17

The Working Committee of the Central Khilafat Committee met this morning at Saleempur House, Sheikh Abdul Majeed presiding and decided to work out the programme laid down in the Ajmer Khilafat Conference resolutions and thanked the President and Secretary for convening the Muslim Conference to achieve Muslim solidarity which object was fulfilled by the Lucknow Conference.

Maulana Shaukat Ali and party left for Rampur.

Dr. Syed Mahmood is leaving tomorrow for Allahabad, while Maulana Abul Kalam Azad is proceeding to Calcutta.

AHMEDABAD NEAR FREE FIGHT

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 17

One man was killed and several were injured as a result of a free fight between Thakardars on one side and Sindhis and Patidars on the other in the village of Budthal near Ahmedabad. The origin of the fight is unknown. Police are making enquiries. A.P.

ENGLAND BEATS IRELAND

International Football

LONDON, Oct. 17.

England beat Ireland by one goal to nil in the International Football Match at Blackpool today. Twenty-thousand spectators watched the game which was played in fine weather.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Mr. MacDonald made it plain in his speech at Luncheon to-day that as far as Germanys claim for equality purely moral basis was concerned she had known perfectly well for some time that Britain did not oppose her claim to be regarded as equal at disarmament Conference. He proceeded to endeavour to overcome German objections to attend Four Power Conference and her intention to withdraw from Disarmament Conference and hoped that it was not her last word

Referring to domestic policy Mr. MacDonald declared that national effort was necessary to-day as year ago and ridiculed reports of differences between him, Sir John Simon and Neville Chamberlain.—Reuter.

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A R8209

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A 5502

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P R 8201

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P.

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TRAINING CLASSES for COMPOUNDERS will be started in Bombay shortly. Those who wish to join should apply to Box No. 1814, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
E R8212

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WANTED—A girl, beautiful healthy, well accomplished and educated, descending from a reformed and respectable family for a Maharashtriya Hindu young man. Healthy aged 24 of a respectable and reformed rich family. No caste restrictions. Samajist preferred. Apply Box No. 1744 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R7963

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T R8116

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Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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The Shahabad Cement Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Hyderabad State).

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company at the Registered Office at Shahabad (Dn.) and at the Bombay Branch Office will be CLOSED from 25th October, to 1st November, 1932 (both days inclusive).
An Ad-interim Dividend of Rs. 7 per share for the half-year ended 30th June, 1932, will be paid on and after the 16th November, 1932, at the Central Bank of India Ltd., Hyderabad (Dn.) to the Shareholders on the Registers of the Company on the 25th October 1932. Dividend Warrants will in due course be posted to the registered addresses of the Shareholders.

By Order of the Board,
The Shahabad Cement Co., Ltd.,
Tata Sons, Limited, Agents,
By their Constituted Attorney,
P. J. BILIMORIA,
Dated, Shahabad, 15th October. 1932.
5656.

Bombay Municipality

TENDERS for Constructing an Air Compressor Station at Tulsi Pipe Line will be received not later than 1 p.m. (B. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of October, 1932.
All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed with the description of the tender.
Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned on payment of Rs. 5 who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN,
City Engineer,
Bombay Municipality.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 17th October, 1932.
5661

Public Notices

Minerva Mills, Ltd.

NOTICE

PURSUANT TO THE NOTICE, dated 30th August, 1932, the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Minerva Mills, Ltd. for confirming as special resolutions, the resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 30th September, 1932, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Temple Bar Building 70 Forbes Street Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 18th October, 1932, at 3 P.M. (Standard Time).

By Order of the Board,
N. SIRUR & CO.,
Managing Agents.
5652

NOTICE

THE HARVEY & SABAPATHY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in accordance with the Resolution passed at the FIFTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company held this day, a Dividend of Rs. 25 per share, free of Income-tax, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company at 'Lloyd Building,' Graham Road, Ballard Estate, on and after 7th November, 1932, between the hours of 12 noon and 3-30 p.m. (excepting Saturdays, when it will be paid between 12 noon and 1-30 p.m.) Standard Time, to those Shareholders of the Company whose names stand on the Register of the Shareholders of the Company this day, on the production of the Share Certificate.

By Order of the Board,
NARAYAN DHONDOBA & CO.,
Secretaries & Agents,
The Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ltd.
Bombay, 17th October, 1932.
5662.

NOTICE

TENDERS with specifications are invited for 400,000 sq. ft. Asphalt maccadam 2" thick.
Quotations may be submitted for hot mix, cold mix, and Semi-cold mix.
Tenders should be addressed in sealed covers and must reach the CHIEF Officer Ahmedabad Municipality before 4 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd of November, 1932.
Earnest money at the rate of 1 per cent of the total amount should accompany each tender.

J. S. MALIK, I.S.E.,
Municipal Engineer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad, 14th October 1932.
5657

Poona City Municipality

NOTICE

PERCENTAGE TENDERS are called by the Poona City Municipality for construction of Top floor on Vishram Bag Wada. The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 36,000 nearly. The tender forms with plan and specification will be available in the Municipal Engineer's Office from 19th instant on payment of Rs. 2 only. The last date of accepting the tenders is 27th October upto 5-0 p.m.

S. R. BHAGWAT,
Chief Officer, P.C.M.
5658

NOTICE

COTTON FACTORIES MEWAR STATE.

HEAD OFFICE: UDAIPUR, Mewar

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of the Ginning Sundries, Lubricating Oils, Steel hoops, Hessian Cloth Machine Spare parts, etc., required for the five Ginning and Pressing Factories of the State.
The prescribed forms of tender and conditions can be obtained from the General Manager's Office at Udaipur on payment of Rs. 2 only. Tenders must be submitted in the prescribed form and in sealed envelopes addressed to the General Manager, Cotton Factories, Udaipur Rajputana from the 1st November to 4th November 1932, up to 5 p. m.
Tenders not complying with the above mentioned conditions will not be considered.

GENERAL MANAGER,
Cotton Factories, Mewar
Udaipur.
5659

Legal Notices

High Court of Bombay

INSOLVENCY No. 292 of 1930.
Re: RUTTONCHAND MURWHA PUNJABI, of Bombay, Panjabi Hindu Inhabitant, residing at No. 72, Jambli Molla, formerly doing business in artificial Silk Yarn and Colours till the year 1923 in the name and style of Ratanchand Murwha from November, 1928 to 1929 at Jambli Molla and since then Unemployed: ... An Insolvent.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 21st February, 1933, at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.
Dated this 14th day of October, 1932.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar.
5660

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALES

Under kind instructions from The Officer Commanding Remount Depot, Ahmednagar, the undersigned will offer for sale by Public Auction, six Arab Horses, Colt and filly, Bay and Chest Colour young, at Polo Ground, Ahmednagar on THURSDAY, 3rd November, 1932, at 9 a. m. sharp Terms Cash.
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Katori Maru	10000	.....	@ 1 Nov,
x Tango Maru	6893	30 Oct,	13 Nov,
Kashima Maru	10000	.....	@15Nov,
* Hakodate Maru	5303	2 Nov,	15 Nov,
Yasukuni Maru	12000	.....	@26Nov,
* Tokiwa Maru	6972	17 Nov.	30 Nov,

*Do not carry passengers.
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Hakozaki Maru	10500	9 Nov,	26 Nov.

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Havre ,,	24th ,,	8th Nov.
Alaska ,,	26th ,,	16th ,,
Borneo ,,	8th Nov.	22nd ,,

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ENSUING DIVALI AND CASTE-HINDUS' DUTY

Why Not Entertain Harijan Children?

The following has been issued on behalf of the Gandhi Seva Sena, Bombay:

In accordance with the appeal made by Sjt. Rajagopalacharya, to win the affection and love of the little ones of the so-called untouchables, many sisters of our society have decided to have small children's parties in their own homes, during the festive week preceding the Devali day.

The little guests will be entertained with games and light refreshments by the children of the house and their friends of the neighbourhood, who wish to do their duty towards God and their country.

We would wish to see their fine example followed by hundreds of other so-called high caste Hindu Ladies, thus proving to Mahatma Gandhi, that at least a large number of Hindu Women are in dead earnest to remove this blot by every means in their power.

Any sisters desiring thus to bring a little joy into the lives of these poor little ones should write for information to: Shrimati Gulabben Manilal Jhaveri, Mani Bhuvan Laburnum Road, Bombay.

PUNJAB ACHHUT UDDHAR MANDAL

Record Of Six Years' Progress

(From A Correspondent.)
LAHORE, Oct. 15.

The Punjab Achhut Udhar Mandal was founded by the late Lala Lajpat Rai in April 1926 as a department of the Servants of the People Society with the following objects:—
(i) To work for the removal of untouchability and thereby to bring the "untouchables" socially on the same plane with the caste-Hindus.
(ii) To work for their social, educational and economic progress.
(ii) To organise them in a manner as to make them self-reliant in matters concerning their progress.
(iv) And to render them relief in times of distress.

PROPAGANDA WORK.

The Mandal's work can be roughly divided into two parts, i.e., propaganda work and constructive work.
A very large majority of the "Depressed" Classes live in villages. The Mandal has therefore always given the first place to rural work in its scheme of propaganda organisation. Propaganda on fairs and magic lantern lectures are two of its main features.

VILLAGE PANCHAYATS.

Village Panchayats, popularly known as "Diwans" among the "Depressed" Classes, have proved a very potent instrument of propaganda work in villages. The objects with which they have been convened are social reforms, propaganda and organisation. During the period under report 150 Panchayats have been organised by the "untouchables" themselves under the asupices of the Mandal. The largest number of these have been held in Amritsar, Lahore, Gurdaspur districts and Kapurthala State where the Mandal's work has resulted in a mass awakening among the "Depressed" Classes.

ANTI-CASTE PROPAGANDA.

The Mandal in co-operation with the Jat Pat Torak Mandal of Lahore did extensive propaganda work in the province for the non-enumeration of caste at 1931 census by the "Depressed" Classes. Its propaganda in this direction has proved fairly successful, as the number of people returning themselves as belonging to the "Depressed" Classes has fallen from 28 lakhs to about 13 lakhs in the Punjab including the native states.

CONFERENCES.

The Mandal has arranged and organised three big conferences of the "Depressed" Classes on provincial and All-India scale two at Lahore and one at Amritsar. The first provincial conference was held at Lahore in March 1927 with Seth Jamna Lal Bajaj as president. Dr. R. S. Moonji presided at the provincial conference held at Amritsar the same year. The last of the big function was organised by the Mandal at the time of Lahore Congress. This was the All-India "Depressed" Classes Conference which was blessed and presided over by Mahatma Gandhi. These conferences have greatly helped the Mandal in converting the Mandal's work among the sweepers into a mass movement. Besides provincial conferences the Mandal has also organised several local conferences under the presidentship of prominent men of the province.

CONSTRUCTIVE WORK.

The Mandal has given its best attention to the constructive aspects of work among the Depressed Classes, though due to lack of funds it has not been able to achieve much.
The main heads of its constructive work are education economic uplift and social reform.

APPEAL FOR HELP.

The Mandal will, therefore welcome any help, however small, which can assist it in carrying on the great mission founded by that noble soul, the late Lala Lajput Rai. All correspondence in this connection may be addressed to the Secretary, Punjab Achhut Uchhut Udhar Mandal, Lajpat Rai Bhavan, Lahore.

HARVEY & SABAPATHY COMPANY LIMITED

The Fiftieth Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held at the Registered Office of the Company at 'Llooyd Building,' Graham Road, Ballard Estate, on 17th October 1932 with Mr. Shantaram Wishwanath presiding. The Directors' Report for the year ended 30th June 1932 showed a net loss of Rs. 18,419-15-7.
The Directors resolved to wipe out this loss by appropriating the sum of Rs. 19,210/- from the Reserve Fund Account and transfer the same to the Profit & Loss Account, leaving a balance of Rs. 790-0-5. To this amount a sum of Rs. 11,250/- appropriated and transferred from the Dividend Fund Account was added making thereby a sum of Rs. 12,040-0-5 available for distribution.
From this amount of Rs. 12,040-0-5 the Directors recommended a Dividend of Rs. 25/- per share, free of Income Tax amounting to Rs. 11,250/- to be paid to the shareholders and to carry for next year's account Rs. 790-0-5.
The Report was duly adopted. The Dividend was declared. Messrs. M. D. Darookhanavala and Virchand Meghji were re-elected as Directors. The auditors were re-appointed and the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

Tiger Trainer Mauled

PATNA, (By Mail.)
A trainer, employed in the Russian Circus, was seriously mauled by a tiger when he was engaged in a rehearsal.
It seems that the tiger turned hostile and mauled the trainer by pawing out about a pound of flesh from his body. The trainer was rescued and the animal brought under control.—A. P.

Rain At Ratnagiri

RATNAGIRI, (By Mail.)
A sudden change in the weather took place on Friday. Since then there has been incessant rain. The Customs authorities have hoisted the cautionary signal. The steamer service is however running regularly.
The rains are likely to cause damage to the early rise crop which is being harvested.—A. P.

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CURE THAT COUGH !

ESCAPE CHEST & LUNG TROUBLE BY TAKING PEPS REGULARLY.

Coughs are so common at this season that they are apt to be neglected! Yet even the ordinary cough, which often accompanies colds and chills, seriously weakens the bronchials; and that deep chest-racking cough which it seems impossible to move is a sure harbinger of bronchitis asthma and tuberculosis.

If you are troubled with a cough, or suspect any weakness in either bronchials or lungs, be sure to take Peps. These wonderful breatheable tablets have superseded the old-time method of treating chest and lung troubles by swallowing drug-laden mixtures into the stomach.

You simply strip off the silver-wrapper and dissolve a Peps tablet in the mouth. The powerful healing, germicidal, and chest-strengthening fumes then given off mix naturally with the breath and are carried direct to the innermost recesses of the lungs. Peps soothe and disinfect the throat and quickly banish coughs colds and chills. Peps free the breathing, heal the cough-torn lining of the air-tubes and fortify the entire system against influenza, pleurisy or pneumonia.

Peps are a unique breatheable medicine in handy tablet form. They are free from harmful drugs and perfectly safe for both children and adults All medicine dealers sell Peps at One Rupee a bottle. Agents:—Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ltd., Charni Road, Bombay.

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MAHATMA GANDHI

THE MAN AND HIS MISSION

This is an enlarged and up-to-date Edition of Mr Gandhi's life and teachings with an account of his activities in South Africa and India a sketch of the Non-Co-operation movement his great march in connection with 'Salt Satyagraha," his arrest and internment, the Slocombe interview the Sapru-Jayakar negotiations the Round Table Conference, the Gandhi-Irwin Pact the Rupture and the agreement with Lord Willingdon down to his departure for London to attend the second Round Table Conference and his message from S. S. 'Rajputana.'

With appreciations by the Rt Hon. Sastri Tagore Romain Rolland Rev. Holmes Sarojini Naidu Mr. C. F Andrews Mr and Mrs Polak Lord Irwin, etc.

Re. 1. To Subs of the "Indian Review" As 12.

Hind Swaraj or Indian Home Rule

BY MAHATMA GANDHI

"It is certainly my good fortune that this booklet is receiving wide attention. It is a book which can be put into the hands of a child."—Mahatma Gandhi

New and 3rd Edition As 8.
To Subscribers of the "Indian Review" As. 6.

ON KHADDAR

By Dr PATTABHI SITARAMAYYA

In this handy book, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya traces the causes that led to the destruction of many ancient crafts and industries of this country. He also illustrates by facts and figures the great advance the country has made by the step Mahatma Gandhi took by exalting the question of Khaddar on to the pedestal of a patriotic plank in the Congress platform and the measures adopted for the boycott of foreign cloth.

As. 8. To Subscribers of the "Indian Review" As. 6.

G. A. NATESAN & CO., Publishers, Madras.

FAMILY OR FREEDOM?

To-day The Movement Is All Towards Liberty

In a book which appeared some days ago the Master of Selwyn sets himself to combat the ideas on sexual morality expounded by Mr. Bertrand Russell—as the present Earl Russell prefers still to be called Mr. Russell challenges accepted moral standards. Marriage, for him, is the union of two persons drawn together by sme degree of affinity, joined by physical as well as spiritual intercourse, but always with the proviso that for either party sexual relations with casual friends, or with anyone at all, are to be permitted, and indeed approved. Against that doctrine the Master of Selwyn directs a massed argument, based not on the canons of religion—for he is addressing a wider audience than the professedly religious—but on biology, anthropology and social experience past and present, all invoked to establish the thesis that the family is the indispensable foundation of the life of any civilized community, and that sexual freedom according to the evangel of Mr. Russell would be fatal to the family as an institution.

So the battle is joined. At first sight it is an uneven conflict, for Mr. Russell is issuing an easy invitation to self indulgence (made safe by a new familiarity with contraceptives) and Mr. Newsom preaching the sterner doctrine of self-discipline and self-restraint. To say that is by no means to condemn Mr. Russell out of hand. Self-indulgence is not necessarily evil. The enjoyment of good music might be held to fall into that category. Everything depends on the nature of the enjoyment sought and seized. Mr. Russell is quite definite as to that. Man, he contends, has a craving not merely for sexual intercourse but for variety in it. "To love one only and to cleave to her" is an outworn ideal. The new morality has found a better way. The world has been wrong in its views of marriage for three or four thousand years, but it is turning at last to a mode of life at once more natural and more satisfying.

COMPANIONATE MARRIAGES

That thesis has to be examined and either accepted or refuted. It is no use meeting it with mere dogma. To demonstrate that life so ordered is inconsistent with the tenets of the Christian religion is idle except in argument with the minority who recognise the authority of those tenets as decisive. In an age where all authority tends to be questioned, and to a large extent rightly, much broader considerations must be invoked. The weakness of Mr Russell's case is that ultimately it rests on a single contention—that sexual indulgence is agreeable, and that for a man to enjoy sexual experience with one woman, or a woman to enjoy such experience with one man, only is a foolish and needless and galling dimitation. But in his case really weakened by that. If what he says is true—if, in particular, the physical enjoyment he advocates involves no compensating, or more than compensating, sacrifice—then the flaw in his argument will be hard to find. Fortunately for his critics he recognizes one flaw himself, and it is all but fatal. Across the open road to sexual freedom stands the institution of the family. The traditions we have inherited and the conventions we observe are too strong for Mr. Russell. Can the father or mother contract the habit of spending week-ends when they choose with a casual partner and still maintain the confidence and affection on which the cohesion of any family must depend? Mr. Russell does not really pretend that they can, but he contends that as things are confidence and affection wear thin enough in most homes after a few years of marriage, and that for the rest the family tradition is decaying and on the whole it is better so. Children, no doubt, complicate the issue, but the State will assume responsibility for them more and more.

This is no new doctrine. "Marriage and Morals" was published three years ago. But since the Master of Selwyn has taken up the challenge in a volume which casts the whole problem afresh into the arena of discussion, it is necessary to make clear precisely what the problem is. Its importance no one will be disposed to underrate, for this is no mere clash of theories. It is something that touches the life of the ordinary man and woman at its most vital point. Are they, by living monogamously depriving themselves of satisfactions they might properly enjoy? Or would they, by departing from monogamy, lose something intrinsically higher and better, which once lost they never could regain? To that, of course, Mr. Russel gives one answer and Mr. Newsom another. And this must be said in fairness: those who think with Mr. Russell presumably practise what they preach, and can therefore speak from a fuller experience than their opponents, who are not prepared to abandon their mnogamy to discover fr themselves whether that depar ure from it works well or not. They must confine themselves to arguing, as they may with justice, that they have watched departure from it in other people and that the results have rarely been encouraging.

HUSBAND AND WIFE

This, once more, is a question not of theory but of practical life. Thousands of men and women in these islands alone are entering on the experience of marriage every day. Mr. Russell urges them to enter it on one basis, Mr. Newsom on another. Many of the latter's arguments from biology and anthropology, sound though they may be, will weigh with them little. For ultimately there can be no argument about deals They make their own appeal or fail to make it. There is in all things a mean, as Aristotle demonstrated long ago. Self discipline may doubtless degenerate into futile self-immolation. But between the ideals of self-discipline reasonably interpreted and self-indulgence every man must make his choice. Once concede, moreover, that sexual freedom for husband and wife makes for unhappiness, disharmony and distrust within the family, and the Master of Selwyn's case is established. That it may be argued need not be conceded, at any rate without considerable reservations, for there are cases where husband and wife do by voluntary agreement accord each other such freedom and the family life does not visibly suffer. That may be true but such cases are rare, and it may well be doubted whether under such conditions family life can attain—or maintain—its full perfection. But in fact Mr. Russell makes this very concession himself. He recognises that existing ideals of family life stand in the way of his doctrines, and he therefore both advocates and predicts the abandonment of those ideals.

SOUND AND WHOLESOME

That is the real dividng-point. The best weapon against a low ideal is a higher ideal. There must be some ultimates in life If the relationship within the family, of husband and wife, of parent and child, with all the courage and sacrifice they have evoked, consecrated as they have been by the greatest literature in every country in every age make no appeal to men and women of to-day seeing life before them and asking themselves how to live it they may be doubteded whether any of the other arguments the Master of Selwyn marshals will convince them. They are sound arguments none the less. Ordinary social intercourse between men and women would be vitiated perpetually by doubts and suspicions if it were liable to develop into physical intercourse at any moment. The whole structure of the national life would be transformed if the family as a unit were eliminated, as it largely has been in the cities (not the villages) of Soviet Russia. And that the family would survive if marriage became the light thing some of the new moralists of to-day would make it is beyond belief. Manners change with changing generations. To-day the movement is all towards liberty. Questions of sex are discussed with a freedom and a sanity which in all ordinary cases is altogether good. The normal relationship between normal men and women is sound and wholesome. But that is because there are still recognized to be bounds that only one man and one woman can without detriment pass together, marking the entry to a relationship still acknowledge as the highest in life.—"The Spectator"

PREVENTION OF MYOPIA IN SCHOOLS

Its Causes And Remedies

(By Dr. R. S. AGRAWAL).

Now a days the schools are becoming the hot-bed of Myopia (short sight). Various authorities have laid down careful and detailed rules as size of the type to be used in school books, amount and arrangement of light, construction of desks, etc., to check myopia; but the result of these preventing measures have been disappointing.

Dr. W H. Bates, of New York has formed a plan to check myopia in schools, on the principle that unfamiliar objects always produce strain and familiar objects always relieve strain Strain is the cause of defective eye-sight. You can not see anything with perfect sight unless you have seen it before. When the eyes regard a familiar object, it is regarded without strain, and the strain of looking later at unfamiliar objects is lessened. For this purpose, the daily reading of the Snellen Eye Testing Chart from ten-feet is usually sufficient. In schools the eye testing chart should permanently be placed upon the wall of each class-room, and every day the children should read silently the smallest letters they can see from their seats with each eye separately, the other being covered with palm of the hand in such a way as to avoid pressure on the eye-ball. This takes no appreciable amount of time and is sufficient to improve and cure the sight of all children.

Children with markedly defective eye-sight should be encouraged to read the chart more frequently. Children wearing glasses should not be interfered because the practice will do them little or no good while the glasses are worn. Glasses should be discarded permanently.

This plan for eye-sight conservation was followed by N. R. E. C. College, Khurja and J. A. S. High School, Khurja, in 1931-1932. Great care has been taken to make the reports accurate. The test of students sight were made by the class-room teachers. 320 eyes were examined and 249 eyes of defective vision were recorded at the beginning of the school session. During the year the pupils were merely encouraged to read the Snellen test card daily. At the close of the year again the same eyes were examined and 99 of the defective eyes had attained normal vision, while 35 showed marked improvement.

Blinking is a great help to relieve strain. Children should be taught how to blink. By blinking is meant, closing and opening both eyes rapidly. If you do not know blinking, notice the pigeon or the tiny baby how gently and often the pigeon or the tiny baby blinks. Read your book without blinking, the letters will become dim, less black and you might feel headache, now you read while blinking every second or two, the letters will become clearer and blacker and will be read without any trouble.

Parsi Co-op. Building Society

Mr. Framji Bilia, retired Senior Assistant Engineer of the Bombay Municipality, and founder of the Municipal Aided Housing Movement, delivering an instructive lecture in the Improvement Trust Hall on "Advantages of Tenant-Ownership Building scheme on Halifax and Birmingham Building Societies' system" made a reference about the deputation that waited on the Municipal Commissioner recently, and said, it was due to the suggestions and approval of Mr. H. K. Kirpalani, that it was decided to start the "Parsi Co-operative Building Society" to undertake Tenant-Ownership and Rent-Reduction schemes for the benefit of the upper-middle and lower-middle class of Parsi tenants. The Parsi Co-operative Building Society would undertake the work of a "Building Colony at Shivaji Park for Upper-Middle class of Tenants, whose income was more than Rs. 350 per month.

Mr. Bilia gave details of the "Parsi Dadar Colony Extension" and Mr. Narayanrao Kulkarni, the Organising Secretary, giving further details remarked that the Parsi Co-operative Building Society on "Ownership system," would be the first of its kind in India, there being no Tenant-Ownership System under Co-partnership Housing Scheme. Mr. Dubash, who presided on the occasion, spoke highly of the persevering work undertaken by Mr. Kulkarni and by Mr. Bilia, ever since January 1928, under the patronage of Messrs. H. B. Clayton and R. H. A. Delves.

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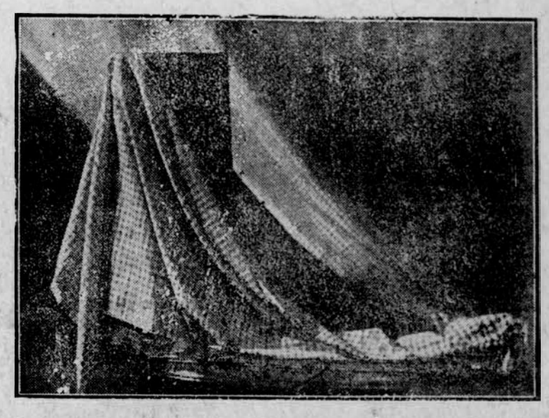

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ARTS COLLEGE AT BELGAUM?

Gokak Appeal To Govt.

Mr. K. N. Deshpande, Gokak, writes:—

It is a good sign that the question of having an Arts College at Belgaum has been once more taken up seriously by both the Government and the University. This place had a greater claim with all its equipments required to start a college, but some how or other this question was set back and preference was given to the colleges of Bombay and Poona. The increasing number of high schools in the Karnatak in general and in the Belgaum district in particular makes it clear about the increasing desire for education among the people. The Karnatak college at Dharwar with its limited accommodation cannot provide for the increasing number of students who have to make way to the distant places or to stop their education. The Bombay Government have done much to Poona and Bombay in the field of education, and now it is the duty of the Government to look to the urgent needs of its Karnatak division.

The delay in the starting of the college can be remedied by the Government by immediately sanctioning it, so that the students may be benefited from June next. It is the duty of every educated man in the Karnatak to show to the Government and the University the necessity of the college in Belgaum.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Oct. 14.

Our Sugar Market ruled steady in the early part and quiet during the latter part of the week under review with satisfactory clearance. Sales made by Importing houses amounted to about 1500 tons Java S. S. Arabia at Rs. 5/6/6 and about 1000 tons Java S. Subedar at Rs. 5/7 to Rs. 5/7/6. The highest and the lowest rates during the week were:—

Java Sugar.	Sept.
Rs. 15/9/	5/7/
&	&
Rs. 15/7/6	5-6/9
October.	Nov/Dec.
5/6/9	5/6/6
&	&
5/6/3	5/6/3
Jan/March.	African Ready
5/8/6	15/8/6
&	&
5/7/9	15/6/6

Arrivals:—S. S. Tairea and S. S. Nurjehan arrived during the week with about 10500 and 27750 bags of Mozambique and Java Sugar respectively. S. S. Nawab, S. S. Risaldar and S. S. Arabia are expected to arrive on the 23rd, 24th, and 29th October with about 28000; 20000 and 50000 bags of Java Sugar respectively. S. S. Kenya is also expected to arrive on the 23rd October with about 13000 bags of Mozambique Sugar.

Offtake and Stocks: Offtake during the week is estimated at about 22000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 40,000 bags.

Foreign Markets: New York show a gain of 3 to 4 points. London Terminal Market show a gain of about 1d. in December and March, Java is stagnant at F 6/ with small sales daily effected.

Calcutta and Karachi: Markets continue steady and close at Rs. 10/10/0 and Rs. 14/8/6 respectively.

Imports of Sugar in India: The Imports in British India from January to August 1932 as compared with previous two years were as under:—

	1930	1931	1932
Tons.	553000	457000	281000

The following are the quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Java Sugar:—Ready Rs. 15/7/6 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 5/11/6 per cwt. F.B.H.

S. S. Nurjehan Rs. 5/10/ per cwt. F.B.H.

S. S. Nawab Rs. 5/7/3 per cwt. F.B.H.

S. S. Arabia Rs. 5/6/6 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment September Rs. 5/7/ per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment October Rs. 5/6/6 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment Nov/Dec. Rs. 5/6/6 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment Jan/March Rs. 5/8/3 per cwt. F.B.H.

African Sugar:—Ready Rs. 15/7/3 per cwt.

Tone:—Quiet.

CONSTITUTION OF CENTRAL WAKF BOARD

Debate In Bombay Council

POONA, Oct. 16.

The Bombay Council on Saturday discussed a resolution moved by Mr. Mir Mahomed Baloch of Karachi, requesting Government to give immediate effect to the report of the Bombay City Mussalman Wakfs Enquiry Committee which recommended in June 1931 that a central Wakf Board should be constituted and the Wakf Act should be applied to all sections of Muslim community in Bombay City.

Mr. L. R. Gokhale (Poona) moved an amendment urging that the Dawoodi Borah community should be exempted under Section 13 of the Act.

Diwan Bahadur Kamli, Minister, replying said that partial effect had already been given to the recommendations in the resolution, as th exemption of Dawoodi Bohras had been cancelled. In view of the fact that Mr. Kadri, Secretary of the Committee, had promised to bring forward a bill he asked the mover to withdraw the resolution with which the latter complied.—A.P.

Technical School For Oundh State

SANGLI, Oct. 15.

A Technical School for the Oundh State is expected to be opened on 6th November—the birthday of Shrimant Balasaheb, the Chief of Oundh and Patron of the Institution. The school will impart training in weaving, carpentry, smithy and other industrial occupations.—A.P.

American Cotton Continues Overshadowed By Politices

SPECULATORS-SPOT HOUSES AND SOUTH SELLING

Frost Too Light To Control Weevil Next Season

Bombay, October 17.

On Saturday the New York cotton futures market opened weak on speculators selling and declined further on spot houses selling and southern hedge selling.

The market opened at about the highest level at a rise of 7 points and kept on declining steadily under increased selling pressure. There was utter absence of speculation or trade buying and with a small session of two hours, prices declined 14 points from the opening level and the market closed at a net decline of 6 to 8 points. Spot cotton prices also were reduced 5 points at 6.50c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market ruled easy and closed at a decline of 6 to 7 points. Spot cotton prices declined 2 points at 6.45c.

The New York cotton weekly review received by Reuter states that liquidation of speculative long accounts, disturbed by an unexpected increase in the crop estimate, was soon completed and moderate rallies preceded the holiday on trade buying and covering owing to unfavourable weather in the South and reports of light spot offerings from the interior, together with a comparatively small volume of hedge selling. Buying was otherwise restricted, the market later weakening under hedge selling, weakness in grain and stock markets, better weather for the movement of crop and a tendency to minimise the effects of an early freeze in the Northwestern and North-central sections of the cotton belt.

A prominent crop authority thinks that frost is too light in heavily infested areas to be of much value in weevil control for the next season.

Domestic carded cloth statistics for September showing a decrease of 23.5 per cent. in stocks on hand did not affect the market.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened steady at a rise of 3 points on trade calling shortage of contracts and further tade calling accounted for the steady tone and the market closed at a rise of 3 to 4 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 12 points at 5 55d. per lb.

East Indian cotton futures ruled steady and closed at a rise of 3 points with January 5.09 and March 4.81.

Egyptian cotton futures ruled quiet and Sakels closed at a decline of one to two points. Upper deliveries closed unchanged to a rise of one point.

Improved demand for Sakellaridis caused a rise of 19 points in the Alexandria Market. November closing at 15.34 and Upper October option closed at a loss of one point at 12.58.

Cotton markets continue to be overshadowed by political situation in the United States of America. Operators have adopted a waiting attitude pending the Election. Present prices as compared with recent high level reached during September discourage bear operators but absence of any improvement in the international situation does not influence any speculative buying. In the absence of any important development, we do not look for any material chtnge in cotton prices. However there exists a fairly large potential demand on scale down which is likely to check any important decline in prices. We have not yet passed through the peak of the heavy movement and although there is more disposition to hold the balance of the crop, any attempt to advance prices at present will meet increased selling pressure. After a decline of over 3 cents per lb. no bear operators will venture to predict a collapse but at the same time, sustained improvement in prices needs broadening demand for cotton textiles and revival in trade, of which to-day there are no signs.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N Y. January Highest 6.59 (Opening); Lowest 6.45 (11-59 a.m.)

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

9-17 a.m.:—Heavy rains in Texas-as Gulf Coast.

11-08 a.m.:—Some hedge selling easily absorbed by Bombay buying and trade fixing call sales.

11-22 a.m.:—Between midnight and daylight weather cool, no precipitation; entire belt cloudy.

5-44 p.m.:—Market continues to be overshadowed by politics.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool.—Market narrow There is a general desire to buy on declines

New York—Moderate hedging Limited demand.

Messrs. Langley & Co. nave received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Although picking proceeding steadily farmers not eager sellers nevertheless hedging pressure more than sufficient supply present demand. Think purchases on weak markets during next few weeks will prove profitable.

COTTON STRADDLES.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York-Liverpool:—Jany. 386 March 379; May 374.

Bombay-Liverpool:—Broach A.-May (203)—L'pool May (5.19) Rs 23 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay-New York:—Broach A./May (203)—New York May (6.64) Rs. 11-1/4 at 3.44½ Cross Rate.

No Business In Leading Markets

Bombay, October 17.

All leading markets in the city were officially open to-day but no business is reported in shares, cotton, bullion and seeds.

RAILWAY TIMINGS

TIMINGS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS.

Trains	Arrivals H M
Madras Mail	6-00
Peshawar & Lucknow Express	7-20
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7-50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	9-15
Madras Express	10-15
Deccan Queen	10-25
Poona Mail	11-40
Nagpur Express	14-00
Punjab Mail	14-50
Poona Express	19-30
Allahabad Express	20-30
	Departures H M
Allahabad Express	7-15
Poona Express	8-00
Madras Express	13-45
Punjab Mail	15-30
Poona Mail	15-40
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	16-45
Deccan Queen	17-15
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	21-00
Peshawar & Lucknow Express	21-15
Madras Mail	21-45
Nagpur Express	22-00

B. B & C. I. RAILWAY.

ARRIVALS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL.

	H M
No. 8 Up Passenger	5-20
No. 20 Up Delhi Express	5-55
No. 2 Up Gujarat Mail	6-45
No. 10 Up Kathiawar Mail	7-50
No. 4 Up Frontier Mail	8-55
No. 12 Up Passenger	14-30
No. 16 Up Kathiawar Express	19-5
No. 6 Up Passenger	20 45

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY CENTRAL.

	H M
No. 15 Down Kathiawar Express	8-45
No. 9 Down Passenger	8-55
No. 11 Down Passenger	13-25
No. 1 Down Gujarat Mail	20-0
No. 5 Down Kathiawar Mail	20-45
No. 3 Down Frontier Mail	21-45
No. 19 Down Delhi Express	22-0
No. 7 Down Passenger	22-15

AT BALLARD PIER.

Frontier Mail (on Saturday only for Homeward Passengers) arrives	9-5
On days when Frontier Mail Boat Train runs from Delhi arrives	9-45

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bomoay, Oct. 17.

T.C. RATE:—
T.T. 1|6 3|32
D.D. 1 6 3|32
LONDON BANKS SELLING:—
T T 1/6 1/8 Nov.
D.D. 1.6 1.8.
T.T. 1|6 3 32 January.
LONDON BANKS BUYING:—
T.T. 1|6 3|16.
D.D. 1|6 7|32.
3 months 1|6 9|32 Oct.|Dec.
3 months 1 6 1|4 Jan Feb.
NEW YORK B. C. RATE:—
T.T. 385
NEW YORK BANKS SELLING:—
T.T. 384
NEW YORK BANKS BUYING:—
T T 352 1/2
PARIS BANKS SELLING:—
D.D. 659
PARIS BANKS BUYING:—
D.D. 669.
AMSTERDAM BANKS SELLING:
D D 64 1|2.
JAPAN BANKS SELLING:—
T.T. 91.
JAPAN BANKS BUYING:—
60 days 87.
SHANGHAI BANKS SELLING:—
D.D. 90.
HONGKONG BANKS SELLING:—
D.D 117 3|4.
SINGAPORE BANKS SELLING:—
D D. 154 7|8.
JAVA BANKS SELLING:—
D.D. 64 1|4.
CROSS RATE:—
New Rork/London 3.44 1/2 15th inst.
Shanghai-/London 1/9 1/8 17th inst.
Japan/London 1/4 1/2 17th inst.
London/Paris 87.75 15th inst.
London/Belgium 24.78 15th inst.
London/Switzerland 17.83 15th inst.
London/Italy 67.25 15th inst.
London/Berlin 14.49 15th inst.
London/Holland 8.56 15th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.45 15th inst.
London/New York 3.44 1/2 15th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady. Dull.
Gold £5..19.9 14th inst. £5.19.10 15th inst.
Silver London Ready 17 11/16 14th inst. 17 11/16 15th inst.
Silver London Forward 17 13/16 14th inst. 17 13/16 15th inst.
Silver New York Ready 27 3/4 14th inst 27 3/4 15th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 27/32 per cent 14th inst. 25/32 per cent 15th inst.
London Discount's 6 Mos 1 5/32 per cent 14th inst. 1 3/32 per cent 15th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
Money: Call 1/4 per cent. 3 months 2 per cent. 6 months 2-1|2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

Calcutta Share Market

CALCUTTA, Oct. 17.

In Share Market to-day Jute Shares opened steady after the holidays but receded as session progressed and only moderate number of dealings were reported. Coals: Limited number of transactions were recorded in this section at about current quotations. Teas were dull. Miscellaneous disclosed no special features although Indian Iron and Steel were wanted at hardening rates. Government Securities were firm. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—Three per cent Government Paper 64/9 small lot; 3½ per cent paper 76 small lot; 4 per cent Loan 1960-70 85/1; 5 per cent New Loan 1940-43 101/12 small lot; 5 per cent Loan 1929-47 100/8, 5 per cent Loan 1945/55 107/8 small lot; 5 per cent Loan 1939-44 101/4 small lot; 5 per cent U P Bonds 1944 99/3; 5½ per cent Loan 1938-40 103/6 small lot; 6 per cent Bonds 1933-36 101/12 small lot; 6½ per cent Treasury Bonds 1935 105/8 small lot.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1290; Imperial Bank conty 315/8

Railways:—Darjeeling Himalayan pref 95/8 small lot; Hardwardehr 92 ex div.

Cottons:—Kesoram 4/5.

Coal:—Bengal 220/8; Burrakur 9/10; East Indian 11/2 small lot; Pench Valley 24/14; Raneegunge 28/12.

Jutes:—Budge Budge 291 small lot; Cheviot 209/8; Dalhousie pref 122; Howah 39/14; Hukumchand pref. 102/8; Kamarhatty 384; Kelvin 517 small lot; Lothian 247; National 19/8; Waverley 1/2.

Tea:—Jutilbari 9/4.

Miscellaneous—Burma Corporation 7/8; Bengal Chemical pref 12/4; Indian Standard Wagon ordy 32/12 small lot; Triton Insurance 153; Assam Match 10; B. I Corporation pref. 75; Great Eastern Hotel 102; Indian Wood Products 20/8; Madan Theatres 1/2; Titaghur Paper ordy 10/9; Champaran 22/8; Newsavan 14/4; Purtabpore Co. ordy 13/4 small lot; Samastipore 14/4

Debentures:—Five per cent 1927/57/87 Calcutta Port Trust 93/8; Four and half per cent 1905/33 Rangoon Municipal 98/8; Six and half per cent 1931/61 Great Eastern Hotel Free of Income tax 107/8; Five and half per cent 1904/39/39 Lansdowne Jue Mills 99/8—A.P.

JAPAN BUYING INDIAN COTTON FREELY

Statistical Situation Sound And Healthy

Bombay, Oct. 17.

Several local cotton merchants believe that unless prices of Indian cotton remain relatively cheap as compared with foreign growths, there will not be enough export demand for our cotton to maintain the present parity. This conclusion seems to have a good reason behind it, but recent developments in the local cotton situation, do not support that view.

This year the Indian crop is expected to be 5 million bales and the unfavourable start is now considerably improved under favourable weather conditions. Sold and unsold stock in Bombay is 630,000 bales. Thus we have a total supply of about 5½ million bales.

WORLD STOCK OF INDIAN COTTON.

According to the figures issued by the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners and Weavers, consumption of Indian cotton for the year ending July 1932 amounted to 4,701,000 bales throughout the world including about 2,423,000 bales by our mills. Total exports for the same period were 1,720,000 bales, so the world was forced upon to consume about 6½ lacs from the carry-over at the the beginning of the last season. This is a conclusive proof that world stocks of Indian cotton at the beginning of the present season were small at 1,625,000 bales as compared with 2,225,000 bales in 1929 which was a normal year.

The Indian cotton textile industry is substantially protected by heavy duties against imports on non-British piecegoods. This measure is calculated to provide the prosperity of the industry till the end of March 1933. During this period, the consumption of Indian cotton in Indian mills is likely to remain at a fairly high level. There is no doubt that from a statistical point the situation of Indian cotton is sound and healthy.

Those who look upon present prices of American cotton reasonable, have no good reason to expect Indian cotton to sell cheap. Of course ruined economic condition of masses will not allow any holding movement in this country and perhaps with heavy movement in the absence of sufficient buying, we may experience temporary weakness from time to time, we believe such declines will present an excellent opportunity to buy Indian cotton.

JAPAN FOR INDIAN COTTON.

Recently, Japan is reported buying freely both forward and Spot cotton in Bombay and such purchases are estimated to the extent of about one lac bales. Japan is the biggest buyer of Indian cotton and last year she took comparatively small quantity of Indian cotton.

With a revival in the international trade, Indian cotton will also be in good demand. If present prices are not the lowest, we believe that they are not far from the bottom and those who have patience will be able to secure satisfactory profits on purchases made on all recessions.

Thana District Cattle And Agricultural Show

(From A Correspondent.)

THANA, Oct. 16.

A meeting of the leading agriculturists and other prominent persons in the Thana District was held at Thana to-day under the Presidentship of Mr. M. D. Bhat, Collector of Thana, when it was decided to hold a District Agricultural and Cattle Show on the Cattle Breeding Farm of the Bombay Gaurakshak Mandali at Betegaum in the last week of February, 1933.

The proposed show would be on a grand scale on the model of the Presidency Agricultural Shows and it being the intention of the promoters to have such other functions as District Co-operative Conference, Rural Uplift Conference, Baby and Health Week Show etc organised side by side with the running of the show, its utility would be much enhanced.

A strong representative committee has been appointed to carry out the programme under the presidentship of the Collector.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, October 17.

City of Harvard, Jones, N. York.
Tergestea, Marino, Trieste
Syomand, Furenchmark, Constantea.
Maur. Svenson, Bangkok.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, October 18.

British Emperor, Anderson, Abadan.
Shuja, Clifton, Kuridilla.

LOADING.

Bombay, October 17.

Steamer Gazava for Calcutta.
Steamer Maur for Bangkok.

S.S. Harvard:—The F.F. Campbell Coy's steamer City of Harvard arrived in harbour yesterday from New York with a general cargo.

S.S. Tergestea:—The Lloyd Troy's steamer Tergestea arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Syomand:—The G.T Coy's steamer Syomand arrived in harbour yesterday from Constantea, with a cargo of kerosene oil.

S.S. Maur:—The F F Campbell Coy's steamer Maur arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok with a cargo of timber.

S.S. British Emperor:—The A.P.O. Coy's steamer British Emperor will sail to-day for Abadan with a general cargo.

S.S. Shuja:—The T. M. Coy's steamer Shuja will sail to-day for Kundlha with same bottom cargo of coal.

VESSELS IN THE DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, October 17.

1 Tergestea 3708, China 19|10, L Triestino.
1 Argun Maru 4040 Japan 19-10 Kaisha
6 Mundra 4478, Karachi 19|10, M M & Co.
3 31. Hull 18-10 M M and Co.
9 Britannia 5281 U Kingdom 27-10 Graham T Co
12 City of Harvard 4462, Calcutta 20|10, F F Campbell & Co.
Tairea 4756 Durban 19-10 M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK

Nurjehan 379 Calcutta N F T Co Morrison
2 Jalaputra, 3113, Calcutta 19|10.
3 Barpeta 1877, P Gulf 19|10, M M & Co.
4 Vita 1955, Karachi 17|10, M M & Co.
6 Ahmedi 1331, P Gulf 18|10, S Hassum & Co.
12 13 Gazana 3191 Calcutta 18|10 M. M. and Co.
14 Janaki 530, Karachi 17|10, Malabar S.S. Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

DE Sirsa 3387, Karachi, N.F. M. M. and Co
G Apricana 863, M'Coast, N F Merchant S.N. Co.
H Jamnagar 277 Jamnagar NF, L Naranji & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON

Rawalpindi 20-10 P & O S N Co
Strathnever 27-10 P & O S N Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Canton 20|10 L Edward Ltd

FROM LIVERPOOL

Clan Macmillan 11|10 J F
City of Hereford 18|10, K N Co.
City of Liverpool 24 10 K N Co.
Tuscania 31|10 G T Co.
California 7|11 G T Co.
Castalia 21|11 G T Co.

FROM HAMBURG

Rothenfels 19|10, L Edwards Ltd.
Gaaskerk 28 10 L Edward Ltd
Ockenfels. 5|11, L Edward Ltd.
Wachtfels. 13|11. L Edward Ltd
Weissenfels 26|11 L Edward Ltd

FROM TRIESTE.

Conte Verde 19|10. L T Co.
Carignano 27|10 L I Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Oran 20|10. F F Campbell & Co
President Garfield. 21|10 F F Campbell & Co.
President Polk 4|11. F F Campbell & Co.
President Adams. 10|11, F F Campbell & Co.

FROM KOBE.

Argen Maru 19|10 O S Kaisha
Havre Maru 24|10. O S Kaisha.
Alaska Maru 26|10. O S Kaisha.
Borneo Maru 8|11, O S Kaisha.
Monte Rosa 20 10 L I Co.
Carthage 21|10 P and O S N Co
Mirzapore 28|10. P & O S N Co.
Nagato Maru. 18|10. N Y Kaisha
Tango Maru 30|10. N Y Kaisha

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Mooltan 12|11 P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN

Karanja 22-10 M M and Co
6 Takhiwa 5|11 M M & Co

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Gogra 6-10 V V & C Co
Mundra NF M M & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Britannia 7-10 G T Co.

FOR KOBE

Argun Maru 19-10 O S Kaisha

FOR BUSRAH

Barpeta 19|10 M M & Co
Vasna 20|10 M M & Co
Ahmedi 18|10, S Hassam & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA

Jalaputra N F T S S N Co
Gazana 15-10 M M and Co.

FOR RANGOON

Nurjehan NF T M Co
Jalaputra 18-10 S S N Co

FOR DURBAN

Tairea 19|10 M M & Co.

FOR BANGKOK.

Maur. N F F F Campbell & Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

Jalaputra 15|10|32.
Nurjehan 15|10|32.
(Boats) Buifield 15|10|32.
Vita 15|10|32.
Saraswati 15|10|32.
Shwedagon 17|10|32.
Badarpur 17|10|32.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, October 17.

S.S. Mantua. for London:—5 bales animal skins, I F Levy; 1333 bags groundnuts, Birla Bros.

S.S. Britannia. for Liverpool:—2406 bags linseed oil cakes, New Mofussil Co. Ltd: 990 bags ground nuts oil cakes, C Gordhandas & Co; 18 bales wool raw, K Lalbhai; 14 bales wool raw, A A Hirji & Co; 20 bales wool raw, A L Hassam. 15 bales wool raw, M R Shaffi & Co; 75 bales wool raw, M Balia; 62 bales cotton thread waste, M Mafatlal & Co; 20 bales cotton yarn waste and 46 bales cotton fly, M Narottamdas & Co.

For Marseilles:—1300 bags ground nut seed. Birla Bros: 1333 bags groundnuts. R Ratilal & Co.

For Manchester:—34 bales cotton thread waste, Bombay Waste Mfg. Co.

For Glasgow:—40 drums ground nut Oil, A R Oomerbhoy: 2750 bags linseed oil cakes and 125 bags mowra meal, H Rawji & Co 480 cwts vanxite ore, Thos. Cook & Son.

S.S. Argun Maru, for Kobe:—160 tons old iron scrap, M Jivraj & Co; 1004 bales cotton raw, T Ladha & Co; 200 bales cotton raw N Nagshi & Co; 500 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co; 100 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton raw, N Manilal & Co.

For Nagasaki:—100 bales cotton raw, N Manilal & Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, October 17.

S.S. Argun Maru; Agents: O.S. Kaisha, from Tokyo:—50 cases cotton yarn, 150 cases clocks, 230 cases copper wire, 26 cases Lion dentifrice.

From Yokohama:—10 cases art silk, 15 cases art silk yarn, 20 cases peppermint, 50 cases tea.

From Nagoya:—50 cases clocks, 136 cases cotton shirting, 650 cases porcelainware.

From Osaka:—200 drums fish oil 255 cases wood chest, 30 cases porcelainware, 50 cases glue, 570 bundles pipes, 738 bundles wire, 300 bales straw boards, 40 cases cycle parts, 53 cases cotton jeans, 250 kegs red lead, 200 bundles metal sand, 193 bales [illegible], 100 bags staranie seed, 50 bundles copperware, 40 bundles rayon yarn, 57 cases amorces, 25 cases cotton sheeting, 1200 cases glassware, 540 cases cotton yarn, 250 cases cotton shirtings, 110 cases art silk yarn, 250 cases cotton piecegoods.

From Kobe:—1570 cases porcelainware, 230 cases camphor, 75 cases glassware, 20 cases vegetable products, 50 cases cycle parts, 37 cases sulphur, 1000 bags soda ash, 100 drums coal pitch, 47 drums coal tar, 46 cases rayon and cotton mixed goods, 12 cases canvas shoes, 25 cases batteries, 110 cases cotton piecegoods, 114 cases straw boards, 230 cases cotton shirtings, 20 cases cotton drill, 120 cases cotton flannel, 30 cases silk yarn, 48 cases silk goods, 25 cases tea, 310 case. cotton and art silk mixed shirtings, 147 cases rayon goods, 400 drums fish oil.

From Moji:—570 bags cement, 107 bales paper, 200 bundles straw boards, 130 cases brassware, 20 cases copperware, 32 drums sulphur black.

From Hongkong:—50 cases sugar, 234 cases fire crackers, 100 bags sugar-candy.

From Dairen:—50 bales cotton yarn.

From Canton:—30 packages glass, 25 baskets China roots.

Shanghai:—18 cases silk yarn, 75 cases raw silk.

From Singapore:—100 cases pine apples, 72 bags gum benzamin, 15 bags gum capal, 2620 bags sago flour, 547 bags betelnuts, 708 bags rattans, 28 bags damar batu, 240 bags pepper, 34 bags nutmegs, 1138 pieces planks.

From Belawan Deli:—25 cases tea dust, 25 cases tea fannings.

From Colombo:—57 cases crepe rubber, 43 cases tea, 123 cases gunnies, 27 cases mattress fibre.

S.S. Maloja; Agents: M M & Co., from London:—17 barrels fish meal, 92 cases cigarettes, 40 boxes paddocks, 60 cases provision.

From Bordeaux:—44 cases wine, 50 cases brandy.

From Cheruite:—196 cases brandy

From Gothenburg:—17 cases machinery

From Copenhagen:—23 cases hams.

From Marseilles:—50 boxes almonds, 40 casks colour, 59 cases motor car tyes, 40 cases cotton tissues with ambroidered art silk.

S.S. Badarpur: Agents: B. Shell Oil Co., from Rangoon:—106302b gallons kerosene, 1332589 gallons benzine, 500 casks kerosene oil, 2209 casks lubricating oil, 86 casks grease, 60 casks turpentine, 100 casks malarial, 33 cases motor oil, 35 cases Shell Tox, 2905 cases candles, 16 cases paraffin wax, 56 kegs grease.

S.S. British Emperor: Agents: A.P. Oil Co., from Abadan:—5443-5 tons furnace oil in bulk.

S.S. Jalaputra; Agents; S.S. N. Co., from Bassein:—63726 bags rice, 3850 bags paddy.

From Tuticorin:—84 bales cotton yarn, 23 cases hing, 105 cases coriander [illegible]

TWO KILLED IN QUARRY ACCIDENT

NAGPORE Oct. 17.

Two were killed while one escaped with slight injuries in an accident at the Morrum Quarry about three miles from Nagpore yesterday morning.

It appears that while the labourers were working in the quarry a loose lump of earth suddenly dropped down from above vith the above result. Three men were buried underground.

After a vigorous search two were found dead and one alive.—A. P

WANTED
Selling Agents
AND
Advertising Canvassers
FOR
Bombay Chronicle
Apply To The Manager
BOMBAY CHRONICLE
HARI BUILDING, OLD CUSTOMS HOUSE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

City And Suburbs

TO-DAY.

Hindu—Aasoe Vad 4, 1988
Muslim—Jamadil Akhar 17, 1351
Parsi—Ardibesht 12, 1302
Sunrise—6h. 34m
Sunset—6h 15m
High Tide—1-47, 13-19
Low Tide—7-34, 19-26

Phases of the moon. Last Quarter 22nd Oct 10h 44m p.m New Moon 29th Oct 8h 26m p.m. First quarter 5th Nov.

Municipal Corporation meeting 4-10 p.m.

Wednesday October 19
Municipal Standing Committee 4-10 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"Lily Christine" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m
EMPRESS—"A Honeymoon Adventure." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPRESS—"My Wife's Family" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"When Feller Needs A Friend." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
RIALTO—"Hell Divers" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m
PATHE—"Congress Dances" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Dance Team." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Shyam Sunder" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m
GLOBE—"Guiru-Zareena" Daily at 5-30 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee Friday 3 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—1 p.m. Selection of Gramophone Records; 5 p.m, Ladies' Half Hour Talk by Mai Varerkar on "Women's Household Duties" (in Marathi); 7 p.m Book Talk by "The Bookman"; 9 p.m. News in Hindi; 9-30 p.m Classical and Light Music by Narayanrao Vyas with Dattaram Parwatkar (Sarangi).

POSTAL NOTICE:—Superscribed Mails for Singapore, and Japan per s.s. "Argun Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 2-30 p.m. tomorrow (Wednesday).

ENGLISH MAILS:The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Rawalpindi" with the Mails from London of 6th instant arrived at Aden at 6 a.m. on the 16th idem and left there at 10-30 a.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 4 p.m. on Thursday, the 20th instant.

KOHINOOR SWADESHI DEPOT:—The Kohinoor Swadeshi Depot will be opened at Old Post Office Lane, Matunga (G.I.P) by Mr. Nanji Ludha tomorrow (Wednesday) at 7 p.m. The programme on the opening day includes variety entertainments and music

MANDVI ARYA SAMAJ: Today (Tuesday) at 8-30 p.m (S.T) in the Mandvi Arya Samaj Mandir Pandit Pardhubhai Sharma will deliver a public lecture on "What is Religion." The meeting will be preceded by prayer, Havan and bhajans and at the end religious questions will be answered.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS:—The third series of the lecture on "Our Municipal Building Regulations, their Evolutions, their Defects—a few Suggestions" by Mr. P.P.Kapadia will be continued under the auspices of the Indian Institute of Architects at the Registered Office of the Institute. —The Sohrab S. Bharoocha Architectural Library on Thursday October 20 a. 6-15 p.m (S.T.) The Vice-President, Mr L F Shroff, will occupy the chair.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS:—The N.Y.K. Steamer "Nagato Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 15th instant and is due to arrive here to-morrow (Wednesday) morning.

The Homeward P & O Mail Steamer 'Viceroy of India' with the mails from Bombay of the 6th instant arrived at Port Said at 8-30 p.m. on the 16th instant and left there at midnigth the same day.

PARSI CENTRAL ASSOCIATION

The Council of the Parsi Central Association have appointed Parsi Laws Special Committee one of whose objects is to give widespread publicity to the amendments suggested in the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act of 1865. In pursuance of this object, the Committee is going to publish early next week a report containing the Original Act, the amendments suggested in same and the reason for such amendments, which would enlighten the Parsi public on the subject. In addition, the Committee has arranged for a series of lectures on the subject to be delivered one after another for the sake of giving full publicity to the reasons for reform of the Parsi Act of 1865 and the early passage of the amended Act through the Indian Legislative Assembly.

"Priti-Bhojan With Harijans!"

Under the auspices of Anti-untouchability League of Bombay a second Pritibhojan will take place on Sunday next at 5 p.m (S.T.) at Co-operative Institute Building, Bake House Lane, Fort.

Admission fee is Re. 1/ per head. A limited number of tickets will be issued, and are available at Anti-untouchability League C/o Hindoo Office, Masjid Bunder Road.

2. Sjt. J. K Mehta, C/o Indian Merchants Chamber's Office Marzban Road, Fort.

3. Sjt. Vaikunthrai Lallubhai Shamaldas C/o Bombay Co-operative Bank, Appollo St. Fort.

COTTON FORECAST ESTIMATES

Will Be Posted On Thursday Evening

The Indian Central Cotton Committee issue the following press note:

The Second All-India Cotton Forecast estimates for 1932-33 will be posted in the Marwari Bazaar the Cotton Exchange, Sewri, and in the office of the East India Cotton Association, Ltd. Taj Building, Hornby Road, Fort, at approximately 3 p. m. (S. T.) on Thursday next.

MOTOR CLEANER KILLED

Lorry Collision Sequel

BOMBAY, Monday.

Kassam Budhanali, a motor cleaner fell down from the lorry he was sitting in, last evening on the De'Lisle Road as the lorry skidded and another lorry which collided with it passed over him. Kassam received serious injuries all over the body and before he could be removed to the J. J. Hospital he succumbed to his injuries.

At an inquest held this morning by the Coroner it was stated that at about 7 p.m. a motor lorry was coming from the Byculla side on the De'Lisle Road and at the same time a Municipal Truck was going towards Chichpokli. As the Road was wet the Municipal Truck skidded and the front wheels weered towards the left. The rear portion of the truck struck against the lorry that was coming from the Byculla side and both the lorries collided. Kassam who was sitting on the side board was thrown over on the road and his abdomen was cut open by an iron piece. Before he could be removed to the Hospital by the Agripada Police, he expired.

A verdict of death due to "internal haemmorhage, fracture of the spinal cord, and injury to the abdomen sustained due to an accidental collision between two lorries" was returned by the jury.

Fatal Fall From Running Train

BOMBAY, Monday.

A verdict of death due to the "fracture of the base of the skull sustained due to an accidental fall from a running train," was returned by the Coroner's Jury this morning at an inquest held over the body of one Ramprasad Raghunath, a Pardeshi Thakore.

On October 12, the deceased, who was standing on the footboard of the B.B. & C.I. local train, fell down suddenly as the train was nearing Dadar Station. He was immediately removed by the Railway Police to the K.E.M. Hospital, where he was detained for treatment. The deceased died on the evening of October 14.

PATHE CINEMA

IS CLOSED

TO-DAY (Tuesday)
TO-MORROW (Wednesday)

For the installation of the most modern and up-to-date.

TALKING PICTURE APPARATUS

RE-OPENING

THURSDAY, the 20th October with

CONGRESS DANCES

THE FINEST PICTURE OF THE SEASON

Bookings for Tuesday and Wednesday will stand good for Thursday or any other day at the request of clients.

MANGALOREAN YOUTH COMMITS SUICIDE

Bundle Of Letters To Young Girl Who Would Not Respond

BOMBAY, Monday.

Lack of response by a Maratha girl in Bombay lies behind the tragic suicide of a South Indian youth named T. S. Rate. He swallowed a large quantity of sulphuric acid and was found dead on the Terrace of a Hotel at Girgaum.

Letters left behind by the deceased suggest that he wrote several love letters to the girl which remained unreplied.

Enquiries made by a "Chronicle" reporter reveal that as far back as 1929 Rao had been pestering the girl with his attention. This was unwelcome both to the girl and her father who reported the matter to the police, some three months back. Even the warning given by the police did not deter Rao posting his love epistles.

A MANGALOREAN.

Mr. Rao who hailed from Mangalore, came to Bombay, nearly eight years ago and since then has been staying in the Laxmi Nivas Hindu Hotel at the junction of Girgaum Back Road and Lamington Road.

It appears every time the girl received the letter, she handed it over to her father. The father of the girl who seems to have waited for some time expecting that these love letters would stop, at last complained to the police about it.

Even after the warning from the Police, it is stated Rao continued sending letters. As it came to understand definitely that he would not get the girl he wanted, he became despondent and was preparing himself for tragic end that came off this morning.

HOTEL PROPRIETOR'S DISCOVERY.

This morning Mr. Rao, who was sleeping on the terrace of the hotel did not get up even though it had struck nine and the hotel proprietor, Mr. H. Srinivasarao, got suspicious and went up to wake him only to find him dead. Bundles of letters were found underneath Mr. Rao's pillow. One of them was addressed to the hotel-keeper, in which the young man stated that he had taken sulphuric acid intentionally to commit suicide. One of the letters was addressed to the Governor of Bombay, a big bundle of letters to the father of the girl, the other to the editor of a local paper; one to a doctor in the city and three letters to a woman at Mangalore who is said to be Rao's wife.

The letters are now in the hands of the Police and Sub-Inspector Goregaonker is investigating into the tragedy

COMPETENT FOR A CITIZEN TO VENTILATE PUBLIC GRIEVANCES

Thana Pleader's Defence In Case Of Alleged Professional Misconduct

(From A Correspondent)

THANA, Oct. 16.

The notice proceedings regarding the disciplinary action under the Bombay Pleaders' Act launched against Messrs. D. M. Nadkarni and Mr. K. N. Kotwal came up for hearing yesterday before Mr. S M. Kaikini, the Acting District Judge, Thana.

Mr. M. V. Hegde, who appeared for Mr. D. M. Nadkarni, applied for time to file the written statement. The application was granted and the hearing was adjourned to November 5.

On behalf of Mr. K. N. Kotwal, a written statement was filed by Mr. D. M Gupte who urged that the matter should be argued and heard immediately. Mr. Gupte added that his client was under the cloud of a rule issued by the District Judge and hence his clients were afraid of approaching him for legal advice.

Mr. B. H. Shringarpure, the Public Prosecutor for the Thana District, applied for adjournment on the ground that he wanted further instructions in the matter from the District Magistrate and also time to produce documentary evidence. Ultimately, it was decided that this matter alone should be heard and decided before the Diwali Holidays.

MR. KOTWAL'S STATEMENT.

The following is a summary of the written statement filed on behalf of K. N. Kotwal:—

1. It is true that the Sanad granted to the opponent lays down the condition that taking part in any disloyal movement will be considered a breach of the condition of good behaviur and it is true that the opponent was convicted under Section 18 (1) of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act.

2. Concurrently with the hardships that the opponent suffered as a prisoner, the opponent also suffered the additional and further hardship as a pleader, on account of the cessation of professional work and remuneration without rendering the infliction of additional further hardship of a similar suspension of his professional work and gains, imperative, expedient or just.

"BEYOND ITS SCOPE."

3. The question whether the opponent was guilty of disloyal or seditious conduct was beyond the scope of the criminal prosecution which resulted in his conviction.

4. The opponent is a staunch advocate of Hindu-Muslim Unity, Joint Electorates and adult suffrage and that the pamphlets were circulated by the opponent in furtherance of the movements to secure these ends and the opponent contends that these objects could not be seditious or disloyal.

5 That the prosecution was restricted to the publication and circulation of the pamphlets and the opponent learnt upon inquiry at the Sub-Divisional Magistrate's Office that the pamphlets and leaflets have been burnt under the orders of the trying Magistrate.

"NO PROFESSIONAL MISCONDUCT."

6. The Lothian Committee was a public body appointed to make an impartial inquiry into the expediency or otherwise of Separate Electorates for the Mahomedans and "Depressed" classes and the opponent believes that it was legally competent for a citizen of the Salette District to ventilate the views and grievances of the public concerned and to educate and enlighten them by means of leaflets and the opponent believes that this is not tantamount to professional misconduct.

More Notices On Pleaders

Notices have been served on the following pleaders to show cause why disciplinary action under the Bombay Pleaders' Act should not be taken against them for having taken part in the Civil Disobedience movement:—

Mr. T. N. Bedekar (Thana); Mr. V. G. Limaye (Alibag); Mr. Y. D. Deshmukh (Roha); Mr. V. M. Vedak (Panvel); Mr. A. M. Pingle (Mahad, now undergoing imprisonment in the Nasik Central Prison).

LONDON/NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

(Special Service for the "Chronicle.")

T. T. ON LONDON
New York, Oct. 17.

Previous Closing ...	3.44 1/2
To-day's Closing ...	3.44 9/16

T. T. ON NEW YORK
London, Oct. 17

Previous Closing ...	3.44 1/2
To-day's Opening ...	3.44 1/2
To-day's Closing ...	3.44 9/16

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Cotton Information Bureau 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET
JANUARY SETTLEMENT
New York, Oct. 17.

Previous Closing Rate ...	6.46
To-day's Opening Rate	6.43
Difference	—.03
To-day's Closing Rate ...	6.31
Difference	—.15

BROACH EXPECTATION
April/May ..... Rs. 202

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET
JANUARY SETTLEMENT
Liverpool, Oct. 17.

Previous Closing Rate ...	5.23
To-day's opening Rate ...	5.15
Difference	—.08
To-day's Closing Rate ...	5.06
Difference	—.17

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

LONDON SILVER MARKET
London, Oct. 17.

Silver Ready	17 11/16
	Unchanged.
Silver Forward	17 3/4
Lower	1/16

Market:—China Sold.

BOMBAY MARKET
Bombay, Oct. 17.
Market was closed to-day.

ALLEGED GANGSTER ARRESTED

Wanted In Many Cases Of House-Breaking

BOMBAY, Monday.

Bhagwan Amba, the leader of a notorious gang of House-breakers, who had been wanted in many cases of house-breaking in the City, was arrested by the Nagpada Police late last night.

Information was received by the police that the gangsters with their leader were to be found in a room at Taber Manzir in Kamathipura. A watch was kept on the building and the gangsters scented that the police had, at last located them and prepared themselves to leave the building as well as the City last evening. The Police who got information of their intention, carried out a raid on the building last night. Some of the gangsters managed to escape before the police came on the scene, but the gang-leader was netted in. He was taken to the lock-up and the room was locked. A watch was kept there for further search of the room and arrest if possible of any of the gangsters

Bhagwan Amba was to-day placed before Mr. G.R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, and the police applied for a remand of the accused for making further enquiries in the case. The Magistrate granted the application and remanded the accused to police custody till October 27.

COTTON BROKERS AVOID PICKETING?

Doing Business Outside Association Hall

BOMBAY, Monday.

Although no business is done in the Cotton Brokers' Association for the past few days, it is understood that transactions in respect of fifty thousand bales took place during the last week by private negotiations outside the Cotton Brokers' Association. The cotton brokers who wish to transact business do so now outside the Cotton Brokers' Association Hall so that they be free from the attentions of picketers.

Released But Served With Restraint Notices

BOMBAY, Monday.

Four persons detained under the Ordinance were released from the Byculla House of Correction, this afternoon. Their names are:—

Vrijlal Virji Jhaveri, Ramneklal M. Choksi, Vasantilal Pranlal Laxpati and Kakalbhai Goculdas.

Immediately on their release they were served with orders restraining them from participating in Congress activities.

DAWA BAZAR ARRESTS

Alleged Boycott Activities.

BOMBAY, Monday.

Four persons connected with Chemists' and Druggists' shops at Dawa Bazar, Bombay, were arrested by the C.I.D. under the Special Powers Ordinance this afternoon. It is alleged that they were taking part in boycott activities in the Dawa Bazar. Their names are:—Govindlal Raghunathdas Mehta, Mohanlal Kapurchand Dhosi, Nanalal Jivatram Bole and Damodar Motichand Ajmera.

The C.I.D. also arrested under the Ordinance a Hindu employee of the Burma Shell and Petroleum Co., who was formerly Secretary of the 'F' Ward Congress Committee.

Six Bombay Pickets Jailed

BOMBAY, Monday.

Six persons were awarded six months' hard labour and four others were bound over for good behaviour by Mr. D.N.D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, this afternoon.

The accused were arrested on Saturday and Sunday for picketing a gold and silver shop, a chemist's shop and a cycle shop by the Princess Street police and were convicted of a charge of picketing.

A Muslim F. R. C. S. Honoured

Under the auspices of the Savantwadi State Muslim Association, a meeting was held at Sandhurst Road to congratulate Dr. Hasan Yusuf Khwaja on his return from England after acquiring the Diploma of F.R.C.S. The President, Mr. Lal Khan briefly referring to his career in India and England said that Dr. Khwaja was the only Muslim in Bombay Presidency and Deccan to have passed the examination of the Royal College of Surgeons (England).

Dr. Khwaja thanked the audience for their hearty and cordial welcome.

CHRISTIAN YOUTH ARRESTED

Charged With Soliciting In Public Place

BOMBAY, Monday.

A Christian youth named Mathews Ricks alias Madhoo Purshottam Kamat figured in a Social Vice case which was heard before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, this morning. He was charged with soliciting at a public place under Section 3 of the Prostitution Act.

The accused was alleged to have met Sub-Inspector De Costa of the Vigilance Branch and a Parsi gentleman at Apollo Bunder on Tuesday night and offered to introduce them to "young and beautiful girls".

Mr. H. B. Spencer, Police Prosecutor opening the case, stated that on the night of October 12, Sub-Inspector De Costa accompanied by two other officers of the Vigilance branch and a Parsi gentleman were walking along the pavement at Apollo Bunder. Sub-Inspector De Costa with his Parsi friend was ahead, while Deputy-Inspector Salaskar and Sub-Inspector Chavan followed them a few paces behind.

ALLEGED OFFER.

The accused approached Mr. De Costa and asked him if "he would like to have a nice girl". Mr. De Costa agreed to be introduced to girls, provided they were "young and beautiful". The accused agreed to fetch a girl as desired. The bargain was struck and the accused stated that the girl would cost Rs. 25, while he (accused) was to be compensated for his "trouble" with Rs. 5.

Continuing, the Police Prosecutor said that the party hailed a taxi and Mr. De Costa, his Parsi friend and the accused drove to Colaba Causway and stopped in front of Ruby Terrace. The accused took Mr. De Costa and his friend to a room on the second floor. He saw one Mrs. Yates, a European woman and asked her if Miss Yates was in. Mrs. Yates replied that her daughter was "engaged" and the party left the building.

NOT IN

The accused then took Mr. De Costa to another room in Khatau Mansion, Old Custom House Road. One Mrs. Evans came to the door and the accused inquired if her daughter was. She replied that her daughter was away. The accused was disappointed, and they left the place. The accused was paid Rs. 2 for his trouble and an appointment was made for the next day.

NOT TO BE HAD.

On Wednesday night, the accused drove Mr. De Costa again to the room of Mrs. Yates at Ruby Terrace. The accused was told that Miss Yates "was not to be had that day."

The accused then took Mr. De Costa and his Parsi friend to the flat of one Mrs. Suzanne Johnson in Ropewalk Lane. The accused had a talk with Mrs. Johnson regarding the "charge" and it was settled at Rs. 30. The accused with Mr. De Costa and his friend then entered the flat but in the meanwhile Mrs. Johnson noticed Deputy Inspector Salaskar outside. She immediately changed her mind and asked the accused to go away. The accused was arrested by Mr. Salaskar while leaving the flat.

Deputy Inspector Salaskar and Sub-Inspector De Costa then gave evidence corroborating the prosecution story.

MRS. JOHNSON IN WITNESS BOX.

Mrs. Johnson stated that on the night of October 13 the accused knocked at the door and three persons entered her room. The accused asked her if a girl was staying there and witness replied that she could not "receive" them as she was expecting some friends. The accused then left her room.

Accused: Did you know me before?

Witness: No.

Miss Margaret Evans residing on the second floor of Khatau Mansion, Old Custom House Road, also gave evidence.

A Parsi, whose name is withheld by orders of the Court then gave evidence. He stated that he was going with Mr. De Costa on the evening of October 12 when accused met him and offered to introduce him to girls.

Keshaval I. Parekh, the only defence witness, stated that he was doing indent business at Ahmedabad and wanted to open an office in Bombay. For this purpose the accused whom he knew slightly was to be engaged. The accused helped him between October 10 and 13 in connection with finding an office room for which he was paid money. But the witness had not employed the accused.

ACCUSED PLEADS "NOT GUILTY."

The accused pleaded "not guilty", and said that it was not true that he accosted the Parsi. On the other hand the Parsi sought his help to find out the addresses of certain persons and offered to pay him for the trouble.

Judgment was reserved till tomorrow.

Receprocation Of Karachi Greetings

At the outset the Mayor informed the house that he proposed to send the following letter by air mail on Tuesday to the President of the Karachi Municipality:

We, the Mayor and members of the Corporation on behalf of the citizens of Bombay, reciprocate most heartily your cordial greetngs sent under your letter No. G. 6. B/742/32, dated the 15th October 1932, by the first Air Mail, and trust that the linking up of your City with ours by the Air Mail will promote the prosperity of the two renowned Sister Cities of the Bombay Presidency.

The "Bombay Chronicle"

Post Box No. 322. Tel. No. 22337.

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HELL DIVERS

with a great cast including

WALLACE BEERY

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1932

LUCKNOW AND AFTER

The news of the complete and unanimous agreement among the Muslim leaders at Lucknow must gladden every Nationalist heart in India. The Resolution passed at Lucknow wisely promises that unanimity among Muslims is essential for the unity of India; for the division among the ranks of any community in India can only be welcomed by the enemies of that community, and the enemies of the political advancement of India, who find dissensions amongst the people an opportunity for their own aggrandisement. No responsible Hindu leader has ever sought to make out of these Muslim differences an opportunity for the ascendancy of the Hindus, even though that accusation was not infrequent in inspired quarters. But these tactics of "divide and rule" have failed, as they were bound to do, when commonsense returned to its own; and Maulana Shaukat Ali might well utter the glad prophecy of a united India in less than a fortnight from the signing of the Lucknow agreement among the Muslims of all shades of political sentiment.

NOT UNREASONABLE.

The task begun so well at Lucknow needs to be completed yet. The decision of Congressmen can hardly be in doubt for a second on this vital question of our national re-birth. Mahatma Gandhi has proclaimed, again and again, that he, as representing the Congress, would agree to anything that the Muslims among themselves were unanimous about; and now that the Muslims are unanimous at last, the Congress consent to their demands may be taken for granted. The Muslim demands, we may add in passing, are none so extravagant or unreasonable, even from the strict nationalist point, as will be shown by a careful analysis of each of these demands in a series of special articles commencing from tomorrow. Besides we may be sure, the Mussalmans are too good politicians, too good nationalists to ask for what the rest of India cannot grant, out of their own self-respect.

THE NATIONAL NEED.

The only hindrance to the achievement of the much-needed unity among the Indian peoples is the question of the Joint Electorates. The Lucknow Conference of the Muslims has appointed a strong Committee to negotiate with the Hindu and Sikh leaders a final settlement on that vexed, and somewhat complicated, question. The presumption may, however, safely be made, in view of the atmosphere of goodwill and amity at Lucknow, that Joint Electorates with certain Reservations would eventually emerge, if only as a tribute to the memory of that ardent Nationalist, the late Maulana Mahomed Ali. They are a national need, and the re-united Muslims are much too good nationalists to oppose that, when once their particular fears have been allayed.

NO DELAYING IT.

The details of a complete scheme, which is to take the place of the Communal Decision of the British Government, need not take an unconscionable length of time to be thrashed out and agreed upon. If the Hindus abide by the spirit of Pandit Malaviya's last message, calling upon the Muslims to appoint their own Select Committee to work out in joint deliberations these details, the prophecy of Maulana Shaukat Ali about a united India within a fortnight will be one of the easiest on record to be fulfilled.

CONGRESS PARTICIPATION ESSENTIAL.

There is, however, one point which we should like to stress while this question is before the public. It is very likely that a complete agreement will be arrived at between the different sections of the Indian people on the communal problem, even in the absence of the National Congress Leaders,—the more so as those leaders are known to be in favour of the most generous concessions to the Muslims on that subject. But the communal question so settled will take us only to the threshold of our search for Swaraj. The forces opposed to our achievement of that ideal, open or secret, will not be overcome, and the settlement arrived at on the whole problem caused by Indian Nationalism, would not be worth the paper on which it is written, unless the National Congress is made to participate in and accept that settlement.

THEY MUST BE FREED.

While, therefore, we would not suggest any obstruction or delay in the settlement of the communal problem by such of the Hindu and Muslim leaders as are available to-day, we would desire to insist that the first task of a re-united India for the fulfilment of the prophecy of Maulana Shaukat Ali, should be to demand the release of Mahatmaji and his colleagues in jail, before any further deliberations are held on the general question of Swaraj for India. We are certain, the forces opposed to us in that behalf cannot withstand such a united demand; and if that is achieved, Swaraj itself would be within reach at an early date.

Whose Representatives?

For some time past the Anglo-Indian Press has been busy publishing names of persons likely to be invited to the third Round Table Conference, which is meeting about the middle of next month. Our Special Correspondent in London cables that the Government are busy making preparations, and it may be taken for granted that invitations have already been issued by the Government of India. The names which have been published are hardly likely to inspire confidence in the mind of the public, though it must be confessed that Government's previous selections never did even on the last occasion, except with one happy exception.

OLD STAGERS.

It may be taken for granted that the Government of India will only nominate such persons as are amenable to "reason" and not those who will stand up firmly for their country whatever happens. Among Muslims the names of almost all the old stagers are there, like Sir Mahomed Iqbal, Sir N. Bhutto, Mr. A. H. Ghaznavi and others and it is unnecessary to stress this point further. As for the Liberals, the public are still in the dark as to their latest decisions, and whether they stand by the resolution by their Federation passed a couple of months ago. Some light has been thown on their attitude by our Simla correspondent, in a message we publish elsewhere. It is an indication of their desire to be "samjaoed" back into sweet reasonableness. It is a pity the Blackpool Conference of the Tories fails to convince them of the utter futility of expecting anything from a Round Table Conference in which the Tories predominate and are determined to give India no political concession which is of any importance. According to our London correspondent though Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr Jayakar have been invited they are wholly pessimistic about the outcome of the Conference; yet they prefer attending it at the personal request of Mr MacDonald and Lord Sankey. So the Government have scored again. Mr. MacDonald and his colleagues will be glad to find that in matters of such vital importance to India, some of the Liberals prefer to be guided by personal considerations than by their obvious duty.

IGNORING THE CONGRESS.

But the names so far published do not include a single Congressman, which leads us to believe that the Government are determined to carry on their anti-Congress drive to the bitter end. The Government's reply to Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Iyer's appeal for the release of the Mahatma is too fresh to be forgotten. But what amazes us most is that the authorities apparently believe that it is quite possible to impose any constitution they like on India, irrespective of the wishes of people. Whatever one may think or say of Mr. Churchill, he is accustomed to call things by their proper names and only the other day he wrote to the "Daily Mail" that the Indians selected for the Round Table Conference "will not have the slightest representative authority or power to put into effect any agreement reached." The Government know this as well as Mr Churchill, but they wish to erect a sham facade for the benefit of the world!

FRANK ADMISSION.

Sir Samuel Hoare realises it as much as Mr. Churchill, whether he likes it or not, that the Congress is "the only body which can excite or allay political agitation." And that is the very association purposely excluded by the authorities from the Round Table Conference, so far as we can now ascertain. Mr Churchill is perfectly right when he says that the conclusions arrived at by the new Conference "can have no validity and its parade would be no more than a pretence." Frank words these but fully justified in the circumstances.

CHOWRINGHEE VIEWS.

We are greatly supported in our conclusions by the "Statesman" which represents not only the Die-Hard Anglo-Indian view, but the official view. The Calcutta paper not satisfied with the curt Viceregal reply, proceeds to elaborate it with a wealth of details which help to elucidate the whole position. It wrote: "The time for rapprochement between the Government and the Congress will come only when Civil Disobedience is definitely called off and when there are guarantees which fully satisfy the Government that there will be no attempt to revive it in any shape or form."

WHY THIS WASTE.

This dictatorial view is supported by its Simla correspondent in what is obviously an officially inspired message. He says: "It is not for the losing side or its leader, whether he remains in prison or be released, to offer terms to the winning side least of all when the winning side is the Government. It must first be admitted that the winning side has definitely won or that the other has withdrawn from the affray." When all this is done we are told very hopefully the "Government will begin to talk of terms" and, perhaps, the Congress will be invited to help the "pretence" of the third R. T. Conference! It is difficult to argue with persons who hold views like these which are as far removed from realities as anything. All that we want to say is that the Government are wasting both time and money in keeping up the "pretence" and the sooner they realise the futility of their present conduct the better for all.

REVIVE YOUR POLICY.

If the Government have won in the struggle with the Congress then there is no need for all the repressive laws which are being forged both at Simla and in the Provinces. Either the Congress is dead or is not. If it is dead, then there is not only no justification for repressive laws, but in their own interests the Government should proceed with the so-called reforms—immediately without wasting time. If it is not dead, the more is the reason for Government to come to terms with so powerful a political association as the Congress, for if they have not been able to kill it all these months, they will not be able to achieve that object in the future. At any rate the need for a new policy is imperative.

A LETTER FROM IRELAND

A GOVERNOR-GENERAL PACKS UP—WAS IT DISMISSAL?
FREE STATE RIDS ITSELF OF COSTLY POST

(From Our Own Correspondent..

(BY AIR MAIL). DUBLIN, Oct. 7.

Though the eyes of millions of peoples all over the world are on the Plaza Drum which they hope, will bring them wind-fall in the forthcoming Sweepstake, the eyes of the Irish people are on Mr. Emmon de Valera, President of the Irish Free State. During the week two first class developments have taken place in their political life in relation with Great Britain and naturally they look upon their President to lead them through in their present struggle with Britain's game of bluff. When the Governor-General Mr James MacNeill, left Dublin on Saturday morning in almost clandestine fashion, very few people in the country knew that his place of destination was Buckingham Palace. He visited the King after relinquishing the high post which costs this country a sum of about £26,000 per annum. We are told that Mr. MacNeill relinquished his job but nobody yet knows why he persuaded himself to take such a step. It will be remembered that on July 10 the Governor-General in contravention of the formal instructions of the President of the Executive Council allowed publication of letters declared to be confidential State documents. In the course of the correspondence that took place between Mr. MacNeill and the President, one curious fact was that Mr. MacNeill declared he would not resign, implying that he would have to be dismissed. "I do not think," he said then, "I should resign any office because other office-holders think I am a suitable target for ill-conditioned bad manners."

SENSATION.

When the news that the Governor-General had visited the King at Buckingham Palace and had relinquished the office of the Governor-General reached Ireland, it created a tremendous sensation. The official announcement stated that in accordance with the advice tendered to His Majesty by the President of the Executive Council, the King has approved of Mr. James MacNeill relinquishing the office of Governor General of the Irish Free State. It was observed at once that the word resignation was not used in the official statement or in any other authoritative reference to Mr. MacNeill's departure from office. This is generally understood to mean that the Governor-General refused to resign and has, in fact, been dismissed.

THE RECALL.

The recall of the Governor-General was decided upon, I understand, by the Free State Executive many weeks ago. It followed Mr. MacNeill's breach of the instructions given to him not to publish the correspondence he had with Mr. de Valera. That was an official act on the part of the Executive Council, and as the Governor-General can act only on the advice of his ministers, his conduct on that occasion was itself tantamount to the abandonment of his office. It required, however, that advice be given to his Britannic Majesty to recall Mr. MacNeill. This, it is stated, was not done, as it is believed in political circles, through Mr. Dulantry, the High Commissioner, but was done by letter. From the first, it was clear that the Government had only to act to secure Mr. MacNeill's removal from office. The breach of duty was so serious that nobody in Britain itself could stand up for it. Indeed there as well here, in Dublin it was felt that there could be only one conclusion to the publication of the correspondence—Mr. MacNeill's resignation or recall.

CHIEF JUSTICE STEPS IN.

Naturally, the removal of Mr. MacNeill has created a great deal of speculation as to what the future of the office will be. From enquiries made during the week, I understand that the Government had not given consideration to a possible successor. The practice hitherto has been that when the Governor-General is not available for any considerable period, the Chief Justice takes on his duties. That is, I understand, being done in the present case. There may be considerable difficulty in finding any successor to Mr. MacNeill but in any case there is no occasion for speedy action, as the constitutional position is not affected once the Chief Justice is carrying out the duties of the office. Certain names are spoken of in connection with the vacancy, but it may be said that the mention of any individual has nothing but gossip behind it.

NOT WORTH THE MONEY.

It is, however, necessary to point out that the office of the Governor-General is not a popular one in Ireland and the policy of the Fianna Fail, which represents the policy of the present Government has been that even from any point of view it is not worth the cost it means to the nation. Nonetheless as no express mandate to terminate the office was sought at the last General Election, the Government does not contemplate to take any step in this direction though it has very little doubt of what the result would be if such a mandate was sought.

A COSGRAVE STUNT.

In the dismissal of Mr. MacNeill the Cosgrave Party has found another opportunity to criticise the Government. It attempts to draw the attention of the Irish people that it has taken three months for Mr. de Valera to make up his mind to remove Mr. MacNeill. At the same time, these critics point out that in doing so although Mr de Valera has acted perfectly in accordance with the Treaty, he has taken the step without realising the consequences. "What he intends to do remains to be seen," said an influential member of the Cosgrave Party, "and if he does not submit the name of successor to the retiring Governor-General then his only course will be to ignore the constitution and, if he decides to do that, to declare a Republic."

Commenting on the dismissal of Mr. MacNeill, the "Irish Press," which represents the Government, says that "such institutions as the Governor-General are anachronism in modern democracies. In Ireland they are particularly unpopular because they have ever since their foundation been associated with denial to Ireland of liberty. To make them even momentarily tolerable required such self-effacement and excess of tact that perhaps Mr. MacNeill is not to be blamed for failing to have those virtues in that perfect degree the occasion demanded. But by his actions since the change of Government he has intensified the electorate's hostility to offices which are costly and fulfil no national purpose."

Notes of the Day

Increased Dole To Workless

The Ulster authorities had to climb down and agree to give revised terms of outdoor relief to the unemployed in Belfast and other industrial towns where there is acute unemployment. As soon as the "National" Government came into power in Great Britain, they cut down the amount of dole paid to the unemployed and instituted a number of enquiries to make undesirable retrenchments. The Belfast men suffered patiently all these months, but there is a limit to everything and there was a violent riot. Mr. MacDonald has devised some plan, it is reported, to relieve unemployment through public works. That was one of the methods long ago suggested to meet the crisis. The National Government came into power with the ostensible object of bringing prosperity but all that they could do was to bring protection. Unless there is a more honest method for dealing with unemployment, by curtailing the expenditure on armaments and using the amount on social service, we shall never see the end of the depression.

Mr Benn On Ottawa

Writing to "The Herald" on the Ottawa agreement Mr. Wedgwood Benn says "India demands special cure. Many qualified observers believe that Empire Preference is not in India's interests, as she has to consider its effects on her important foreign customers." This is exactly the view of Indians themselves, except those who went to Ottawa as the "delegates" for India. As Mr. Benn says further "If it (British Government) presses preference on India it will be accused of using autocratic powers to force British goods into the Indian market." If they do not do that then Indian goods would be charged a heavy duty. But India would rather prefer the second alternative, as she will not then have to antagonise her other equally important buyers. India is Great Britain's best buyer while she is not India's. Great Britain will, therefore, have to think twice before imposing a heavy duty on Indian raw produce, for which there is a universal market. Fortunately for Great Britain, Indians themselves have taken to preference, at least the nominees of Government sent to Ottawa.

S. A. Indians' Plight.

According to news from South Africa owing to the Union Government's White labour policy, the number of unemployed Indians is growing. European firms are following a similar policy. In fact the offensive against Indians is general and everywhere room is being made for the Whites. A Congress deputation waited on Kunwar Maharaj Singh asking him to protest against this policy, and he has now cabled to the Indian Government. The Indians are doing their best to give relief to their countrymen but this is a work which ought to be taken up by the Government and not by individuals. The Union Government are bound to do this not only under the Cape Town Agreement but also because the majority of Indians were born there. The Union Government's policy is to protect the coloured races and concentrate their attention on the welfare of Whites. This is hardly fair to Indians who pay taxes equally with the Whites. No wonder therefore, that increasing number of Indians are returning to their country, rather than starve in South Africa.

Dr Alam's Health

The report that Dr. Alam is lying seriously ill in the Lahore Jail is sure to cause deep public concern. But the way Government are dealing with him is hardly calculated to relieve that anxiety. He has been ailing for the last five months, but even after he had rapidly lost weight and was suffering from persistent low fever and intermittent fits of unconsciousness, Government neither released him nor allowed him to be examined by his own doctors. It is now believed that he has developed a tumour in the blander and is also suffering from some serious kidney trouble, his temperature often rising to 103 or 104 degrees. In the case of Mr. Subhas Bose, Government at last saw the wisdom of sending him to a sanatorium. Why should they not give Dr. Alam similar facilities?

MOBILISE ASSEMBLY INTO PROPER ACTION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read Mr. C. N. Vakil's letter in your issue of this morning. I always believe in facing facts. The record of the present Assembly hitherto has been such that I trust I am fully justified in not expecting it to reject the Ottawa Agreement. It is really a parody of representative government that our central legislature should not be the mirror of public opinion; but Sir, can it be otherwise under the circumstances in which we live to-day? However, if Mr. Vakil can mobilise the Assembly into proper action, I am prepared to place my humble self at his disposal.—Yours, etc.,

A. D. SHROFF

Bombay, October 17.

AGA KHAN'S REGRET

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Geneva.—At the final meeting of the Assembly the Aga Khan deplored failure to secure substantial reduction in the salaries which he said would not only necessitate curtailment of the League's activities and cessation of work undertaken but check progressive expansion with natural growth of the League.

Special.

(Continued From Col. 7.)

merce Department on the Ottawa business, with his eye obviously riveted to the next budget session when Government will announce their decision on the recommendations of the Tariff Board.

Then we have our Mahomedan friends in the Assembly who are such staunch and loyal supporters of the Government that irrespective of the merits of the case they will flock to the Government lobby on this question as they have done in the past on several other issues.

BY THE WAY

(By A Gentleman With A Duster).

I was invited to see the Indian Trade Exhibition Train on Saturday last. It filled my heart with joy and pride that India could produce such fine goods on a variety of lines which decked the several bogies of the train. That Swadeshi has aroused great enthusiasm amongst the public was amply borne out by the large crowd of visitors to this train which, it is hoped, will prove successful in giving the widest possible advertisement to the various Indian manufactures carried on the train. I should, however, like to make one comment, in no spirit of captious criticism.

When the organisers of such a project invite the public to see the train it is but fair that proper arrangements should be made for the visitors to inspect the train and to satisfy their various inquiries arising out of inspection. What I found on the contrary was that some of the exhibitors were not ready with their stalls at the time the train was thrown open for public inspection. Nobody was there to regulate the movements of crowds. The electric fans refusing to work, one can imagine the plight of the visitors who had to pass cheek-by-jowl through the narrow gangway particularly when some people made it a habit to monopolise the ground.

* * * *

The Scindia Company is making history again in regard to its annual general meetings. The adjourned meeting lasted for more than four hours. I do not know whether I should congratulate Mr. Walchand Hirachand on his being in the chair and facing a vote of censure moved by a shareholder of the Company. This is the second Company meeting during the last few weeks where shareholders have endeavoured to give expression to their want of confidence in the management and in both case Mr. Walchand Hirachand is personally concerned. I am really glad that his long-talked-of boast of the brainwave of having subsidiaries is now fully smashed to the ground and that he has been made to eat the humble pie of circulating from next year among the shareholders of the Company the balance sheets of all the subsidiary Companies.

* * * *

Mr. C. N. Vakil thinks that there is a hope of the Assembly rejecting the Ottawa Agreement if commercial bodies mobilise public opinion. Let us see if it is practical politics. I do not think there is any question in India on which public opinion is so thoroughly mobilised or on which here is so little difference of opinion as the question of the administration of the Ordinances. The Assembly could not be so deaf or blind to what the country said about and saw in the administration of these Ordinances and yet it agreed to send the Government Bill for the Ordinances to the Select Committee by a majority of 2 to 1. Mr. Vakil really must be a very great optimist if he still believes in the present Assembly to give expression to the sentiments and opinions of the public of this country.

* * * *

There are, however, special difficulties in the Assembly when this question will be discussed. There is no representative of Indian commerce as such in the present Assembly. Mr. Shanmukham Chetty who may, in the ordinary circumstances, be expected to take up the cudgels on behalf of Indian commerce will naturally, on this question, be the champion of the Ottawa Agreement. Sir Cowasji Jehangir, that most conservative Liberal, who is now known to make strong speeches on the floor of the Assembly and is found to be lacking in sufficient spirit when it comes to action will, I understand, be out of India to attend the third R. T. C.

* * * *

Mr. H. P. Mody who is really the finest speaker in the Assembly to-day and who, if he were his own master, would, on the question, give a splendid lead to the Assembly must be reckoned out of count, because of special circumstances. He is the Chairman of the Bombay Millowners' Association which office, no doubt, he has filled with great distinction. The Indian Tariff Board will shortly make a report to the Government of India on the question of protecting the cotton textile industry in future. With the beggar's bowl in hand on behalf of the Bombay Millowners one can hardly expect this valiant fighter to offend the Com-

(Continued In Col. 6.)

PREMIER'S AWARD GIVEN A DECENT BURIAL

MAHATMA'S DEMAND FOR MUSLIM UNITY FULFILLED

Give Up Militant Mentality Says Shaukat Ali

NATIONAL TRIUMPH AT LUCKNOW

(From Our Special Representative)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 16.

"To-day, we can say that the Muslims stand united. Let me hope and trust that within a fortnight, we shall be able to declare that India stands united" declared Dotcor Syed Mahomed, when interviewed on emerging out of the meeting hall.

He added "the Muslims assembled here were most eager and desirous of achieving a settlement with the Hindus and also serve the cause of the Motherland. Complete unity has been reached between different sections of the muslims, and it is expected that some members of the Muslim conference who did not join the United Muslim Conference will later on join the committee which has been formed here."

Can't Oppose Unanimous Opinion Of Community

Chaudhri Khaliquzzaman expressed surprise at Sir Mahomed Iqbal's statement appearing in the "Times of India" saying that he had written a letter to Sir M. Iqbal. Chaudhri Khaliquzzaman emphatically denied having written any letter to Sir M. Iqbal of ever being a member of the Muslim Conference. He regretted the decision of Sir M. Iqbal and other members of the Muslim Conference not to participate in the deliberations, whose representative character can be judged from the fact that forty members of the Executive of the Muslim Conference attended, participated and came to a lasting settlement with the Nationalist Muslims which paved the way for settlement with the Hindus on the lines indicated in the resolution of the Lucknow Conference. I even now hope that those friends who have chosen to abstain from coming here will soon realise their mistake and will no oppose the unanimous will of the community embodied in the Lucknow resolution.

MAHATMA'S WISH FULFILLED

Muslim Unity Achieved At Lucknow

Nawab Mohmed Ismail ex-President of the Muslim Conference who presided at the final conference meeting said "The unity demanded by Mahatma Gandhi for Muslim demands has been achieved and the way for communal settlement between the various parties has been paved. The suggestion of Pundit Malaviya to appoint a committee has been welcomed, and very soon, peace talks will be started.

GIVE UP MILITANT MENTALITY

Shaukat Ali's Exhortation To All

Interviewed, Maulana Shaukat Ali said: "I am glad to announce that we, Muslims, of all sections of opinion have settled our differences. I am naturally very happy at the result, but my happiness is somewhat mixed with genuine sorrow that some co-workers who are working like me in the Muslim Conference group were not with us to-day to share the general happiness on account of some unfortunate misunderstandings and misgivings. All of us who were here did our utmost to satisfy them and assure them. We soon hope to satisfy them and have the benefit of their advice.

Sir Mahomed Iqbal and Moulvi Shafi Dawoodi had been associated with me for the last twelve years, and are needed by us ; and we mean not to lose one single friend and brother. I wish they were here to see how the Nationalist Muslims rose to the occasion and cheerfully accepted all the Muslim demands, and aso for the sake of peace, willingly surrendered their demand for unconditional joint electorates, which they believed to be good, for the late Maulana Mahomed Ali's formula or any other that would be acceptable to all.

PLAYING THE GAME.

Without boasting, I can claim that I am a hardened and skilful fighter, and friends and foes alike know and acknowledge it. I have not been taken in by anybody. With eyes open like a clever sportsman, I have taken the full advantage of the opening. I got, and the support we received from our old friends and co-workers was beyond my expectation. This happy memory, I would cherish for years to come.

GIVE UP MILITANT MENTALITY.

I am sending telegrams on behalf of the Committee appointed by the Conference to Pandit Malaviya thanking him on behalf of the Conference for his invitation and requesting him to fix an early date for joint consultations. I pray God that He may give us all as much success as we could achieve this evening.

We have all suffered grievously through misunderstanding and mistrust, and time has come, when we should clear these cobwebs and take a saner, wiser and more reasonable attitude. To-day, I beg all to get rid of the militant mentality and think of nothing but peace that would give an honourable opportunity to everyone to work for the betterment of this beautiful land of ours.

TOWARDS UNITY.

The Conference kindly authorised me to invite prominent members of the Muslim Conference who were unfortunately absent I am sending invitations to Sir Mahamad Iqbal. Maulvi Shafi Dawoodi. Seth Abdulla Haroon Sir Hohamed Yakub and others to come and assist us and work with us in meeting Pandit Malaviya and other Hindu and Sikh leaders, so that after a free discussion, we may reach a happy agreement which would make life in India happy for everybody

SHAUKAT ALI'S PROGRAMME.

Maulana Shaukat Ali is leaving Lucknow for Ranpur for a flying visit, from where he goes to Delhi to meet the Maharaja of Alwar. It is not certain when he will leave Northern India, but told me definitely that he could not sail for America till October 28.

AGA KHAN PRAYS

For Welfare Of Islam

The Hon'ble Sardar Elueman Cassum Haji Mitha has received from H's H'ghness the Aga Khan from Geneva dated the 16th inst. the following cable:—

"I pray to Allah, the Almighty in His Grace to enlighten and lead you for the welfare of Islam in India."

"Long Live Brother Shaukat Ali"

Irishmen Join Indian Freedom League

LONDON, October 17.

A large number of Irish participants was a feature of the demonstration at Hyde Park, organised by the Indian Freedom League, to protest against the repressive policy in India.

The principal speaker, Mr. Thomas Ashe, member of the Fianna Fail, thanked the League for solidarity in congratulating Mr. de Valera on his firm stand in refusing to pay the Land Annuities, and counterclaiming 250,000 sterlings.

Maulana Shaukat Ali's prediction of a United India within a fortnight was received with acclamation at a meeting of the Indian Congressmen in London, which terminated with shouts of "Long Live Brother Shaukat Ali."—Reuter.

COMMITTEE TO NEGOTIATE WITH HINDUS AND OTHERS

LUCKNOW, Oct. 16.

Amidst scenes of great enthusiasm All Parties Muslim Conference unanimously passed resolution recording complete agreement between different sections of the community.

At the morning session after a prolonged discussion the Conference appointed a Committee of about twenty including Maulana Shaukat Ali Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Nawab Ismail Khan, Doctor Ziauddin Ahmad Mr. Asat Ali and Doctor Syed Mahmud to draft the resolution.

COMMITTE TO NEGOTIATE WITH HINDUS.

A Committee has been appointed including Maulana Shaukat Ali Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Nawab Muhammad Ismail Raja Nawb Ali Khan, Raja of Salempur, Sheikh Abdul Majid Sindhi Sardar Suleman Kassam Mitha, Mian Zafar Shtah Kakakhel, Maulana Zafar Ali Khan, Chaudhuri Khaliqizaman, Mr. Syed Abdul Aziz, Doctor Ziauddin Ahmad, Khan Bahadur Hanz Hidayat Hussain, Maulana Akram Khan, Seth Yakub Hasan and Nawabzada Yusuf Ali, to negotiate with Hindus and others.—A P.

"FIRST STEP AND GREAT SUCCESS"

Leaders On Lucknow Achievement

LUCKNOW, Oct. 17.

Maulana Abdul Maji in an interview said that the conference was a great success and that it was only the first step in the direction of their ultimate aim which was an amicable settlement between the Hindus, Muslims and the Sikhs and ultimately the greater settlement between India and England.

Nawab Ismail Khan said that the unity demanded by Mahatma Gandhi about the Moslem demands had been achieved and the way for communal settlement had been paved. Suggestions for negotiations had been welcomed and very soon peace talks would be started

It is understood that a telegram conveying the decision of the conference has been sent to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.—A. P.

LUCKNOW WOMEN FOR JOINT ELECTORATES

LUCKNOW, Oct. 17.

At a meeting of Lucknow women, Hindu and Muslim, with Mrs. Zahir presiding, a resolution was adopted opposing separate electorates which had been given in the communal award, against their will and declared that joint electorates were necessary for their progress. Lady Wazir Hassan and the Rani of Mandi were also present.

Copies of the resolution were sent to the Secretary of State, the Viceroy and the Governor of the United Provinces.—A. P.

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI

DR. SYED MAHMOOD.

SIKHS' UNITED FRONT AGAINST PREMIER'S AWARD

Lyallpur Conference Commends Swadeshi And Condemns Ordinance Raj.

LYALLPUR, Oct. 17

Amongst those present at the Sikh Conference held to-day were Pandit Malaviya, Raja Narindranath, K L Ralliaram, Sardars Santsingh, Sampuransingh, Bhagat Jaswant Singh, Gyani Kartarsingh and Sardar Bahadur Dilbaghsingh.

Pandit Malaviya, who spoke sitting on account of weakness, appealed for national unity and mutual understanding as the only means to change the communal award. He said that they had solved part of the communal problem by settling the depressed classes question. There was great opposition to the award by Sikhs, Christians, women and even the Muslims were opposed to it and trying to modify it. He admitted that there were many Muslims in favour of the Award but the voice of the country was with them and they should try to find a settlement acceptable to all the communities and that the Muslims and the Sikhs should re reconciled.

SEPARATE ELECTORATES THRUST ON PUNJAB

Raja Narindranath said that he was accused by the Muslims of instigating the Sikh opposition to the award but he was not responsible for it. He declared that the Hindus were the most aggrieved as they were not given representation according to their population and failed to understand why separate electorates were thrust on the Punjab when the minorities there demanded joint electorates.

SIKH PQINT OF VIEW

Pandit Malaviya had a conference with the Sikh leaders but it is understood that no definite proposal was put forward. It is understood that in a conference with Raja Narendranath and Santsingh, the latter explained the Sikh point of view and expressed willingness for a settlement in which fair treatment was accorded to all the minorities and no guaranteed communal majority was given.

Eight resolutions were passed unanimously at the Sikh Conference, the first declaring that the communal decision was not acceptable to the Sikhs and urging that no constitution based on this decision should be introduced. It also called upon all Sikhs to oppose with all might the introduction of such a constitution in utter disregard of their demands.

This resolution was supported by Pandit Madanmohan Malaviya and Raja Narendranath.

The second resolution recommended the Khalsa Darbar to take a plebiscite on the communal decision.

The third called upon every Sikh to take to Swadeshi as a first step against the award.

NO PRECIPITATE STEPS

The fourth resolution while appreciating the negotiations set on foot for a communal agreement, urged that no precipitate steps should be taken without ascertaining the views of all the minorities.

The fifth called upon the Sikhs to carry on the struggle for Swaraj in cooperation with the fellow communities.

The seventh protested against the rule by ordinance and the principles underlying the proposed Criminal Law Amendment Bill and calling upon the Sikhs to eradicate the curse of untouchability.—A.P.

MUSLIM UNITY ACHIEVED

Shia's Version Of Lucknow Decision.

LUCKNOW, Oct. 17

Raja Nawab Ali, the president of the Shia Political Conference in an interview said that Muslim unity had been achieved and he was sure that in the near future inter-communal unity would also be attained.

There was a misunderstanding, he added, that the Shias wanted to hold aloof from the conference. In their Executive Committee meeting, they only noted the fact that they had not so far received an invitation. They, however, gliadly joined when they received one.

FRONTIER REPRESENTATIVES SATISFIED

Mian Jafar Shah and Mian Ahmad Shah, Frontier representatives, in a statement expressed satisfaction at the result of the conference and hoped that the agreement arrived at would help in the solution of the communal problem.—A.P.

MUSLIM LEAGUE COUNCIL MEETING

Yakub's Wire To Iqbal

MORADABAD, Oct. 17

Sir Mohammed Yakub, Honarary Secretary of the All India Muslim League, has sent the following telegram to Sir Mohammed Iqbal, president and Maulvi Shafi Daood, secretary of the All India Muslim Conference.

"League council meets at Delhi on October 23. Please hold a meeting of the All India Muslim Conference Working Committee on the same day and at the same place. Joint efforts are necessary."—A.P.

BURGLARY IN POLICE QUARTERS?

Three Arrested Men Remanded To Custody

BOMBAY, Monday.

The quarters of a police officer attached to the Palton Road Police were burgled last evening and police uniforms and other clothes were stolen. Hasan Khan Mahomed Khan and two others arrested in this connection were put up before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court to-day and remanded into police custody till October 31.

It was stated in the application for remand that the first accused was arrested last evening outside the Sitaram Building, Palton Road, by a resident of the building. The accused was carrying a bundle of clothes and moving about in a suspicious manner. Sub-Inspector Paranjpye who happened to be going to his quarters in the same building, searched the accused and found to his surprise, that the clothes with the accused belonged to him. On reaching his quarters he found that the lock of the front door had been broken and the flat burgled. As the police wanted time for making inquiries they applied for a remand.

The application was granted.

DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS

Premier Emphasizes That Britain Stands By League

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

LONDON, Oct. 17.

British Government policy regarding Geneva Disarmament Conference was re-stated by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald at a public luncheon in his honour attended by every Cabinet Minister except one who was unavoidably absent.

"The keynote of British Policy is not re-armament but disarmament and that is the problem we have to face," declared the Prime Minister who proceeded to emphasise that the National Government stood by the Covenant of the League of Nations.

ENTANGLEMENTS

If the Government was not moving as fast as was expected it was because they knew that even behind the most pleasant looking proposals was the background which had to be straightened out before disarmament action could be effective and because they were dealing with entanglements behind the scenes. The British Government wanted the Disarmament Conference to deliver something well and truly laid which will not become something belonging merely to a formal moral coinage of the world "I am not sure that we have not perhaps played the part of the peace-maker a little too long but I would rather be blamed for that than for precipitating situation which will make agreement impossible."—Reuter.

BOMBAY COUNCIL

POONA, Oct. 17.

Recriminatory remarks marred the discussion in the Bombay Council to-day on a resolution moved Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale (Ahmednagar) urging an enquiry by a competent officer into the working and administration of the Ahmednagar District Local Board, "which is deteriorating."

Introducing the resolution, Rao Bahadur Chitale complained that the people of Ahmednagar District had been deprived of certain amenities by the closing of dispensaries and otherwise, and that a balance of Rs. 226.000 which the Board had to its credit at the end of 1926 had been used up by spend-thrift measures.

Deputy President, Mr. Navle proposed an amendment to limit the scope of the inquiry asked for to the period during which the mover was president of the Board, while Mr. L. R. Gokhale spoke in favour of the inquiry being extended to cover the whole period.

Mr. Bole moved an amendment asking that Rao Bahadur Chitale's management of the Famine Fund and Kudbi scheme be included in the scope of the proposed enquiry.

WITHDRAW RESOLUTION

Several members including Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah asked the mover to withdraw his resolution, Sir Ghulam Hussain remarking that had the mover approached the Collector, that officer would have seen to it that the District Local Board carried out its statutory duties.

Rao Bahadur Chitale withdrew his motion. He stated that the Famine Fund had nothing to do with the administrative work of the Board; it was a scheme carried out by him with the assistance of officials.—A. P.

Fasting For Muslim Unity

(From Our Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 17.

Mohamed Bashir, a Nationalist Muslim, Khurja, had undertaken a fast on condition that he would break it, if Muslim leaders reached a settlement at Lucknow.

In view of the settlement Maulana Shaukat Ali, Sheikh Abdul Majeed and Maulana Mohamed Irfan sent a telegram: "The Muslim Conference achieved unity. We request you to break the fast. All friends and the Ulema urge you to take food. Wire acceptance."

DR. ALAM LOSES 44 POUNDS IN JAIL

His Present Condition Reported Satisfactory

LAHORE, Oct. 17.

Enquiries made regarding Dr. Mohammad Alam's health show that since his arrest his weight has been reduced by nearly 44 pounds.

In the Central Jail, Lahore, he was having occasional fits of unconsciousness and low temperature which necessitated his removal to the Mayo Hospital.

An examination showed tumour in his kidney and another tumour in his bladder. He got high temperature in the hospital and he also noticed blood passing with the urine. When The urine was examined albumen was also detected. His urine is now free from albumen and blood and his temperature is also satisfactory. A.P.

MALAVIYA CONFERS WITH SIKH LEADERS

LAHORE, Oct. 17.

Interviewed regarding yesterday's conversations which Pandit Malaviya had with the Sikh leaders, Mr. Govind Malaviya stated that the Pandit was hopeful. He added that the Sikh leaders stated their difficulties and there was a full and frank discussion of the whole problem and every leader present agreed that a settlement honourable and satisfactory to all communities would be striven for. The general opinion was that keeping Sikh difficulties in view Pandit Malaviya and other friends should continue their efforts to bring about a communal settlement.—A.P.

SMUGGLING ARMS ACCROSS FRONTIER

PESHAWAR, Oct. 17.

The Mardan Police have arrested two tribesmen who were smuggling arms from Kohat to Asmas and have seized three camel loads of arms and ammunition including 27 rifles and 4,000 rounds besides spare parts. It is presumed that the arms were intended for Hindustani fanatics beyond the Hazara border.—A.P.

"Veer Kunnal" At The Majestic

"Veer Kunnal," now running at the Majestic for the second week, is the story of the devotion of the great Emperor's son. The story is one of romance and valour. It has been rendered with clever photography, good acting, dialogue and songs. Judged by the present methods of recording, the songs of Syt. Asraf Khan, who plays the hero, 'Veer Kunnal,' are uncommonly successful and almost unspoilt in tone and speech. Srimati Sunalini, who plays the Vamp "Tashyarakshita" has been more successful than could have been anticipated in her first talkie venture. The acting of both these players, gives significance to the story. One must mention the heroine played as "Kanchanmala" by Miss Mehtab as also the comic "Bhamini," which was a delightful surprise. Her unaffected play suggests a promising place for her.

TO BE LET

ONE FLAT is TO BE LET to permanent Vegetarian Hindus in Raval Building, Lamington Road, Opposite to Powell. Rent Rs. 200 per month. Apply: OWNER. third floor.

'ZENITH' DRAKSHASAV.

Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day

POONA RACING STATISTICS

Mr. Eve Heads List Of Winning Owners

IMPROVEMENTS RECOMMENDED FOR UPLIFT OF SPORT

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

The Poona Season was concluded on Saturday after a gala day's racing. Rain interfered with the sport on the opening day and two postponements necessitated the abandonment of one meeting out of a programme of fourteen according to schedule.

The statistical side of racing makes interesting reading. Mr. Eve heads the list of winning owners with Rs. 61,050 in stakes. The Aga Khan and the Maharaja of Kolhapur are a long way behind the mill magnate. Mr. Kelso, Mr. Oscott and Mr. Lookmanji have won a fair share of the spoils with their small strings.

Among the jockeys Selby beats Howell by one point as a result of a double on the last day. Malone is two points ahead of Jennings in the trainers' list. Imamdin with a large string of Arabs has been very successful and is fifth in the list of winning trainers.

The racing has been good and bad in parts like the curate's egg. Several objections lodged by jockeys and upheld by the stewards have been a notorious feature of the season. Irregular running of which scant notice has been taken, was another disquieting factor. The policy of the authorities in adopting a lenient attitude towards the fashionable stables, has been severely condemned by all sportsmen.

Jockeyship is an art, but in Poona this season very little of artistic riding was observed. Races were lost through lack of judgment and sheer stupidity often prevented horses giving of their best.

The stipendiary stewards would be better employed watching the races in the straight where foul riding takes place. Several jockeys have been talking to one another up the straight during a race, instead of getting on with the business on hand. The stewards must take a serious view of such conduct in future.

The Viceroy's visit and the victory of Honeydew should give a fillip to Indian-bred racing. These events can be made more popular by the institution of nursery events for youngsters.

It would be advisable for the authorities to supervise the classification of horses which is done in a very haphazard manner at present. Ootman, Einga, Away and Over were typical instances of the handicapper's lapses. Small owners must be given fairplay if the sport is to improve.

WINNING OWNERS.

	Amount Won.
Mr. Eve	Rs. 61,050
H. H. the Aga Khan	„ 37,335
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur	„ 32,750
Mr. Kelso	„ 29,550
Mr. Oscott	„ 19,500
Mr A. Lookmanji	„ 19,050
Mr. J. J. Murphy	„ 17,000
Mr. V. Rosenthal	„ 16,500
H. H. Maharaja of Idar	„ 15,200
S. S. Akkasaheb Maharaj	„ 15,000
Mr. P. B. Avasia	„ 14,300
Mr. N. Begmahomed	„ 13,550
Mr. A. M. Khairaz	„ 11,500
The Hon. H. M. Mehta	„ 11,500
Mr. Shantidas Askuran	„ 10,000
Maj: Genl: H. M. Douglas	„ 10,000
H. H. Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan & Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh	„ 9,750
Mr. M. C. Patel	„ 9,200
Mr. C. H. J. Bolton	„ 8,500
Mr. Oscott & Mrs. C. Malone	„ 8,000
Mr. Gem	„ 7,800
Mr A. C. Ardeshir	„ 7,350
Mr N. Ardeshir	„ 7,250
Mr E. S. Godfrey	„ 7,050
Mr Haji Rajub	„ 6,700
Mr Majeed Jurgis	„ 6,500
Mr. Diamond & Mrs. C. Malone	„ 6,250
Mr. A. Ali Bin Talib	„ 6,000
Mr. W. Bird	„ 5,500
Dowagar Maharani of Kolhapur	„ 5,500
H. E. The Viceroy	„ 5,000
Mr Arnold	„ 5,000
Mr K. Muncherji	„ 4,500
Mr A. M. Fathai	„ 4,500
Mr Kudder Abbas	„ 4,300
Messrs. Somekh & Khemara	„ 4,250
Messrs. A. C. Ardeshir & P. D. Bolton	„ 4,200
Mr. M. R. Kasperkhan	„ 4,150
Mr. N. Rupchand	„ 4,000
Mr. R. Kashibhoy	„ 3,750
Mr. S. E. Pishori	„ 3,750
Messrs. Rosenthal & Hardie	„ 3,500
Mr Syed bin Oomer	„ 3,300
Mr. G. L. Lyons	„ 3,000
Mr. M. R. Patel	„ 3,000
Mr R. K. Bowie	„ 3,000

Sums below 3,000 are not shown.

LEADING TRAINERS.

J. Malone	10
C. Jennings	8
E. S. Godfrey	7
J. Robinson	6
Imamdin	6
V. V. Powar	5
Kisha Bapu	5
G. Essajee	5
A. L. J. Talib	5
R. Bence	5
A. Hoyt	4
R. Higgins	4
Capt. Farrar	4
A. M. Khairaz	3
S. M. Khemara	3
D. Ghista	3
Syed Saleh	3
A. Harrison	3
Mahomed Jamoor	3
Mahomed Ali	3
B. Mustapha	2
W. Evans	2
G. A. Haji	2
O Randall	2
L. H Hewitt	2
Syed Mustapha	2
T. M. Goculdass	2
C. Northmore	1
W. Buckley	1
Dr. Pillay	1
S. Mahalla	1
Capt. Goldsmith	1
H. Mahomed	1
Fahad Rummah	1
Syed Mehdi	1
A. Higgins	1
Haji Abdulla Mana	1
M. C. Patel	1
N. E. Raymond	1
Sorab Khan	1

JOCKEYS.

	WINS.
C. Selby	11
E. Howell	10
N. Whiteside	7
S. Black	7
J. Brace	6
J. Harding	6
R. Stokes	5
A. C. Walker	5
W. T. Evans	5
T. Burr	5
W. Dillon	5
A. K. Obaid	5
L. Marrable	4
H. Edwards	4
E. Reynolds	3
A. Bowley	3
C. Peck	3
Leeson	3
C. Hoyt	3
W. G. Thompson	3
Davison	2
McCarthy	2
F. Malone	2
Maurice	2
M. Hoyt	2
Hamid Aiyal	1
J. Kirby	1
Bhimrao	1
A. Clarke	1
A. Sattar	1
M. O'Neale	1
A. Samdan	1
B. McQuade	1

RIDING BOYS.

	WINS.
Mosnram Khan	1
Karim	1
Rasid	1

The Royal Irish Fusiliers, who beat the Duke of Wellingtons in the Rovers Cup Final on Saturday last by three goals to one, after a fast and exciting game.

Gandhiji's Letter To Kathiawar Harijans

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 17

"The spirit of self-purification is abroad, take a pledge to sell yourself and your belongings rather than allow a single school or ashram for untouchables to close" writes Mr Gandhi from Yeravda Jail in the course of a letter addressed to the secretary of the Kathiawar Untouchables' Committee.—A. P.

Investment Of Powers

SANGLI, Oct 15.

News has been received here that the Bombay Government has been pleased to invest Shriman Bapusaheb Kurundwadkar (of Kurundwad Junior State) the present occupant of the gadi with the powers of Chief of Kurundwad (Jr.)—A P

ALLEGED SPYING IN INDUSTRY

A Secret Machine

Industrial espionage in the interests of West European cable manufacturers of unrevealed nationality is alleged against an engineer of the German General Electric Company and the Berlin agent of a firm of varnish and paint makers.

Correspondence with the foreign firms has been seized, but apparently it is not as yet suggested that the espionage was due to their initiative.

The engineer was employed at the General Electric cable works of Berlin, where a secret machine of great value is in use. It is alleged that a foreign agent induced him to furnish plans of the machine.

It is stated that the two men were arrested just before the plans were to have been handed over.

BOY KILLED IN MOTOR ACCIDENT

RANCHI, (By Mail.)

A three year-old boy was killed and a six-year-old girl was seriously injured in a motor accident on the Patna-Gaya Road, Patna.

A motor bus carrying passengers rolled over the edge of the road crushing the boy to death and seriously injuring the girl, who were playing on the roadside. The driver of the bus was arrested by the Kotwali police and sent up under Sections 299 and 304 A of the I. P. C.—A. P.

JUVENILE SLAVERY IN CHNA

Regulations For Abolition

The Ministry of the Interior has issued regulations for the abolition of juvenile slavery throughout China. The municipal and local authorities are instructed to investigate cases of slavery and to require slave owners to free their slaves immediately, but if the slaves are willing they may become employees on the usual terms.

The regulations prescribe the establishment of institutions in which homeless liberated slaves will be housed, educated and given vocational training. The penalty for refusal to free slaves is a fine of 300 dollars. Slaves who have already attained their majority are given complete freedom on marriage.

A. M. C. FREE OPTHALMIC HOSPITAL

Bombay's Progressive Institution

The report of the A. M. C. Free Opthalmic Hospital for the year 1931 justifies its claim upon the generous public for help. Drs Vaidyae and Sardesai started the institution some 13 years ago and they have have by their ceaseless labours and firm conviction brought it to its present great position.

RAPID PROGRESS

Beginning with accommodation for six patients the institution grew so rapidly in its utility that the promoters were obliged to take two more flats to increase the accommodation from 6 to 18 beds. By the end of 1922 the late Mr. Merwanji Chamarbagwala being impressed by the work the usefulness of the institution gave half of his chawl then being built at a nominal rent of rupee one per month.

In the year under report the number of new cases that attended the hospital was 10242 and the total attendance of old and new cases was 38455. The total number of new cases that took advantage of this hospital in the last 18 years exceeded one lac

INCREASING POPULARITY

The increasing popularity and the ever increasing work the promoters thought it absolutely essential to have a properly constructed and spacious building for its use. So they took up the work of the building in hand. It is nearing completion. This new building will accommodate 50 beds comfortably and also such other adjuncts like lecture hall laboratory reading room etc.

Simultaneously with relief work the teaching side of the college of Opthalmology grew more and more popular. Not only students from India but from far off places like Africa and Persia were anxious to join the institution. The number of students that were sent out last year was 60 and the number of students that took advantage of this institution was over 500.

Four years back this institution started the opthalmological Society of Bombay and a quarterly journal 'Opthalmic Bulletin' the only journal of its kind in India, in which the proceedings of the society are published

MOVIE DEPICTS DEPICTS MODERN SCHOOLING

"The New Generation In Education Week

A film showing how children of the Chester district are educated to play their part in the life of the community was prepared here in connection with Education Week, which the townspeople celebrated recently. This is claimed to be the first such film to be produced.

The film was the work of a local teacher. It was entitled "The New Generation" and was shown at all the cinemas in the town. It opened with factory and pit scenes and shots of the domestic life of the community. Scenes from the nursery, infant and junior schools followed.

Then it showed how children at 11 years of age are drafted to ordinary senior schools or to the new "modern" schools, where they are trained specifically for industry or commerce. The children were then seen at their games in the class-rooms and workshops, and at the "camp-school." All pupils spend at least one week in a year.

LOVERS OFF TO INDIA

Missionary Couple For U. P.

LONDON, (By Mail)

An engaged couple, Mr. R. L. Moore and Miss J. E. Proctor are going to the United Provinces, India, as missionaries.

They are among the 200 missionaries who will shortly be going to all parts of the world under the auspices of the Church Missionary Society.

An official of the Society stated that fine types of young people are continuing the work of the pioneer missionaries. "Nearly all those going out this year for the first time are University graduates," he says, "and many are doctors or educationalists."—Reuter.

RAIN IN DECCAN

Arabian Sea Depression Moving Northwards

POONA, Oct. 17.

The Arabian Sea depression is slowly moving northwards and is centred this morning near latitude seventeen degrees north and longitude sixty-eight degrees east. It has caused further local rain in Deccan with extension in the centre of the country. Associated with thunder-storms, there has also been nearly general rain in Mysore and local rain in Malabar, Konkan; North Madras Coast, Chota Nagpur and Tennesserim, while a few falls have occurred in Southeast Madras, Orissa and South Bengal. The Western disturbance is passing away eastwards after causing a few light showers in North Punjab and Kashmir.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Victoria Point and Mergui a quarter; Chandbali one; Saugor Island three-quarters; Hazaribagh a half; Saugor one; Bhopal, Akola and Nagpur a half; Indore, Amraoti, Seoni, Jubbulpore; Pendra and Jagdalpur a quarter; Murree a quarter; Anantapur one and a half; Matheran, Gadag, and Chitaldroog one; Malegaon, Gulbarga, Raichur, Cochin, and Masulipatam three-quarters; Nizamabad, Negapatam, Bellary; Kodaikanal a half; Bombay, Sholapur, Bijapur, Parbhani, Mysore, Trivandrum and Coonoor a quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease but continue locally in Deccan and Central Provinces and extend over the region from Gujarat to United Provinces and Bihar. Local thundershowers will recur in South Madras, Mysore and Tennasserim.—A. P.

Voluntary Training For Marhatta L. Infantry

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes under date October 15:—

"A Poona Brigade order states that officers and N. C. O.'s of the 11th Bn. 5th Mahratta Light Infantry (I. T. F.) will be embodied for two months voluntary extra training at Sandhurst Lines, Belgaum, with effect from 14th November to 13th December and 19th December to 18th January, 1933.

All recruits enrolled in the 11th Bn. 5th Mahratta Light Infantry (I. T. F.), i.e. men who have done no previous training will be embodied for one month's preliminary training at Sandhurst Lines, Belgaum, with effect from 19th December to 18th January, 1933.

Officers and men enrolled in the 11th Bn. 5th Mahratta Light Infantry (I. T. F. (including recruits in para 2 above) will be embodied for one month's annual training at Sandhurst Lines, Belgaum, with effect from 19th January to 18th February, 1933.

Notices of the time and place of embodiment will be sent in due course to each enrolled man through the Mamlatdar of his Taluka, by the Administrative Commandant, 11th Bn. 5th Mahratta Light Infantry, (I. T. F.), Belgaum."

National Loan Plan Denied

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Reports of a big national development loan to be proposed by Mr. MacDonald are denied by a high authority.—Reuter's Special.

NO MORE COLLAR-STUDS

LONDON. (By Mail.)

A clip which does away with collar studs is among the many ingenious intentions being displayed at the eighth annual International Inventions and General Trades Exhibition at the Central Hall, Westminster.

Other "gadgets" on show include:—

(1) A device to make doors unslammable;

(2) Automatic lighting system that switches on motor car lights at a pre-selected time;

(3) Electric windscreen-wiper that travels the whole width of the screen;

(4) Self-changing gears, regulated by the speed of the vehicles.

There is also an "anti-dazzle" headlight, which is said to completely absorb the dazzling rays while allowing the horizontal rays to pass unimpaired.—Reuter.

Clue to No. 1 (Coffee)—Chorus of an old song.

"Another ..... 6 ..... 5 ..... 7 ..... 2 ..... 2 .....3 .....4"

A "caption" is selected for *this picture*, but the actual words are withdrawn and replaced by dots. Each dot denotes a letter and each group of dots represents a word. For example: "Daddy, I want to whisper" would look like this:—Daddy ..... 1 .....4 ..... 2 ..... 7. It is left to the ingenuity of competitors to find the words that fit each series of dots for the above and three other pictures to follow. Watch for these pictures each week and in between enjoy Polson's Coffee and Butter. Four pictures with hidden captions from the entire competition which is divided into 2 parts. Part one for No. 1 and No. 3 make one complete entry for the Coffee competition. Part two for No. 2 and No. 4 make one complete entry for the Butter competition. These pictures Nos. 1, 2, 3, & 4 will appear in rotation in this paper once per week on the *same day* until the middle of December. Competitors must find the four hidden captions and each entry must be accompanied by one Present ticket from a 1 lb. Polson's Coffee tin for the Coffee section and from a 1 lb. Polson's Pasteurised Butter tin for the Butter section. Otherwise it is not eligible for prizes. Make as many entries as you please. The title for each picture has been decided on and is kept in a sealed cover. If no competitor submits the exact titles as previously laid down, the nearest will get the prizes. Prizes are 1st in each section Rs. 500; 2nd Rs. 150; 3rd Rs. 50; 10 Prizes of Rs. 20 each and 10 Prizes of Rs. 10 each. Total, Rs. 2,000. Please forward all entries to Polson Mfg. Co., 211/-219, Frere Road, (Post Box No. 367), Fort, Bombay, to arrive before 31st December, 1932 the date the competition closes. Print name and address clearly and mark your envelope "Competition" Our decision must be considered as final and no correspondence will be entered into. Results will be published in this paper on 21st January, 1933.

100,000 GIPSIES IN ENGLAND

Divorce Decided By Horse's Behaviour

LONDON, (By Mail).

The age-old rites and customs of the dying race of Romany people are still practised by the 100,000 gipsies who roam over England.

"Many of them still marry by the 'blood union'," said an authority on Romany customs. "In this, a wedding cake is made of flour mixed with blood taken from the wrists of the bride and the bridegroom, both of whom eat a piece.

"Another marriage form is that of jumping over a flowering broom plant. But the general matrimonial rite is for the bridegroom to knock three times on the door of his beloved's caravan.

"Her father opens, it, and the groom must then produce evidence of his suitability—a halter to show that he possesses horses, a ring to indicate money, and a whip signifying his possession of a wagon. The groom kisses his bride on the forehead—an a meaning devotion; she helps her husband to feed from the stew-pot—signifying obedience; vow eternal faith; and thus they are wedded."

Not many divorces occur among gipsies to-day, he declared. It used to be that a woman's guilt or innocence was determined by the actions of a horse that was turned loose. If the horse was caught again without any trouble, the woman was innocent. If, however, it became vicious and resisted capture, she was considered guilty. The horse was then killed and the man and woman pledged each other never to meet again.

Romany laws are strict, but there are no judges or juries to enforce them. It is left to the old women to pronounce whether a man is "good" or "bad." If a man is "bad" he is ostracised and throughout the Romany kingdom he is "taboo."—Reuter.

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Education Minister's Tour

The Hon. Dewan Bahadur S. T. Kambli, Minister for Education, will leave Poona for Nasik on October 20. From Nasik he will proceed to Jalgaon on 23rd where he will halt till 26th. The Minister will also visit Dhulia on the 27th returning to Poona on the 28th.

Buddhist Invasion Of Rome?

BHIKKUS' FOUR-YEAR PLAN

The Colombo correspondent of the "Madras Mail" writes:—

A unique march on Rome has been organised by an Italian Buddhist monk who is now in Ceylon.

The monk's adopted name is Bhikku Lokanatha, and his mission is to get together ten "lion-hearted" Bhikkus, or Buddhist monks, who will walk with him to Buddha-Gaya, in India, and thence to Jerusalem and from there to Rome.

"My object," he declares, "is to take Buddhism to the West by means of example and loving-kindness. The West has given the East its science. Now let the East give the West its religion. I am, therefore, organising a contingent of lion-hearted Bhikkus from the Hinyana Buddhist countries, such as Cambodia, Siam Burma and Ceylon who will dedicate their lives to the establishment of a Sangha (Order of Buddhist Monks) in the West."

THE PLAN

Buddhism is the only religion in the world, says Bhikku Lokanatha, which can change a war-like Europe into a peaceful Europe. The plan he seeks to carry out is no more nor less than that which the Buddha himself and his disciples adopted—walking from village to village, preaching and spreading the Dharma (Doctrine of the Buddha) for according to the Books "to hold the Dharma is to lose it: to give the Dharma is to receive it."

The contingent that is to march on Rome will consist of four groups: the Ceylon group the Siam and Cambodia group the Burma group and the Chittagong group. The Burma group has already made its arrangemnts to set out on its history-making march and it will do so on January 1, 1933. On its way to Calcutta from Rangoon it will be joined by the Chittagong group.

Bhikku Lokanatha will lead the Group from Burma to Calcutta, where U. Ottama, a wellknown Burmese Buddhist monk who is living in exile, will take up the leadership.

This group will then travel about India, and will also visit Tibet until the Siam and Cambodia group join it early in 1934. The combined groups will then perform their mission together until the Ceylon group arrives and completes the expedition at the beginning of 1935. The march on Rome will commence at the beginning of 1936.

THE TEST

In the propagation of the religion which he professes Bhikku Lokanatha's purpose is to preach it first in the stronghold of Christianity, which is the principal religion of the West. He does not wish to limit the number who desire to take part in this unique mission. For he says, as they proceed on their arduous journey some may fail, in the rigid discipline that is demanded of them, or they may become discouraged. After the four years test, when the contingent finally sets its face to the West, there will, he hopes be a set of genuine "lions," the "survival of the fittest," who have passed the acid test.

This Italian, who by serious study and sincere conviction has found satisfaction in Buddhism, is fired with a great enthusiasm for his unique undertaking. Though his mission is mainly intended to establish Buddhism in the West, he hopes to see it restored in India, the land where it was born. In India, he says, Buddhism will do away with "untouchability" sooner, and by less devious methods than those proposed or contemplated by Mr Gandhi. His "crusaders" will follow the path laid down for Bhikkus by the Buddha and will conquer by example rather than by precept.

MESSAGE TO ALL

In their "crusade" they will be homeless. They will beg their food. They will be a burden to nobody; and where there are people anxious to know who they are and what they are, and whither they are going, they will tell them. Bhikku Lokanatha would go even further. He would take Buddhism not only to the Sudhras, not only to the Brahmins in India, but to the "great Gandhi" himself until India shall be free from dissention and shall be pervaded by peace "as in the time of the Emperor Asoka."

Considering the romantic life Bhikku Lokanatha has led, it may be said that he is well qualified for the task he has undertaken. For alone and clad in the saffron robes of a Buddhist monk, with his alms bowl, he has walked through Italy, France, Switzerland, Austria, Yugo-Slavia, Serbia, Bulgaria, Turkey, Palestine and Syria. He has been to Rome and Jerusalem, and has walked then down the Euphrates. He has been through varied experiences of which he seldom speakes and he is confident that the journey can be made from East to West as well.

Giving a brief outline of the programme mapped out, Bhikku Lokanatha said that the mission will really start from Calcutta where the Chittagong and the Burma groups will meet. They will then go to Buddha-Gaya. From there they will go to Benares, following the actual route taken by the Buddha himself after he had attained enlightenment. The party will spend the "Was" or rainy season on the banks of the Ganges at Benares, camping near the Hindu University.

SEASON AT MADRAS.

At the beginning of 1934 they will go to Bombay. From Bombay they will come down along the Malabar coast to South India. They will spend the next "Was" season at Madras, also near the University, and will then walk along the Eastern coast back to Calcutta.

In the beginning of 1935 they will go to Darjeeling and the Himalayas and will visit Lhasa in Tibet. Returning to Calcutta they will go back to Buddha-Gaya by which time the Siamese and Cambodian and the Ceylon Groups should join them. After spending the "Was" at Buddha-Gaya they will go to Benares and then to Dharmasala, Lahore and Srinagar, where they will spend the fourth "Was." After the "Was" they will go to Leh, then to Rawalpindi and Peshawar. From there they will set their faces Westward, and will go on through Kabul Teheran Mosul and Aleppo (on to Jerusalem and thence to Rome.

Throughout their expedition they will walk only ten miles a day five in the daytime and five at night. They will eat only once a day, of food secured by "pindapatha" or alms from those who are willing to give. They will sleep only four hours out of the twenty-four. They will get their robes from the cemeteries. They will rest only under trees and they will always standing, sitting walking or lying down, practice meditation. They will be equipped only with the "atapirikara," the eight essential possessions of a Bhikku, as prescribed by the Buddha.

ROMANTIC CAREER.

Bhikku Lokanatha has had a romantic career. He is certainly a remarkable personality. Medium in height, robust and healthy, he has not been visibly affected by the ascetic life he has led. In his flowing saffron robe, he is an arresting figure.

Before he became a Buddhist monk he was known as Salvatore Cioffi. He was born in Italy, of Roman Catholic parents. When he was four years old his parents migrated to America, where the boy was educated. He early displayed a marked aptitude for scientific study, and ultimately specialised in chemistry.

During the War, when America was supplying munitions to Europe he was enabled, while yet a student, to hold two lucrative posts as an analytical chemist. He was employed in a great steel testing factory, and while at work his knowledge of science and the reactions caused by the War began to come into conflict with his religious views. One day a fellow-chemist put into his hands a book containing the "Dhammapada," translated by Professor Max Muller and a life of the Buddha by Asvaghosa. He had been all along looking for a scientific religion, and in Buddhism he felt that he had found it.

STUDIED IN SECRET.

When he took a dislike to chemistry, owing to the uses to which it was put in the War, he studied medicine. He did whatever he did thoroughly, and soon he was working as an assistant in the Rockfeller Foundation for Medical Research, under Professor Loeb, the distinguished biologist. But Cioffi revolted against the idea of vivisection. Foiled in his efforts to study Buddhism at home he read Buddhist works secretly in his room in the Columbia University.

He had also studied music for twelve years, and had cantributed to radio programmes. But one embarked on the study of Buddhism, h gave up his music, his studies and his work, his people and his friends and left America.

He came to the East in quest of more information regarding Buddhism and eight years ago, he was ordained in Burma. It was after his ordination that he walked all over Euroupe and from Rome to Jerusalem, and down to Euphrates. He met with many adventures in the snows of Switzerland and in the arid wastes of Iraq. He fell ill in his solitary wanderings and when he was struck down the Arabs were kind to him. He has also travelled widely in India Burma, and Siam.

During his visit to Italy attempts were made to send him back home but he freed himself by going on hunger strike.

One of Cioffi's brothers is the priest of a parish in Brooklyn.

MYSTERIES HALF A MILE UNDER SEA

U. S. Scientists Broadcast Them

Earie sensations during a perilous descent into the sunless abyss half a mile under a tropical sea—the greatest depth ever reached by living man—disclosing in the weird green phosphorescence mysteries never before be held by man, were graphically described from that profound spot to thousands of American radio listeners in mail week.

Dr. William Beebe, director of the New York Zoological Society and Otis Barton of the American Museum of Natural History dropped into those profound depths in a steel ball, designed by Barton off Nonsuch Island in the Bermuda group.

Their vehicle, called a bathysphere, was four and a half feet in diameter, made of steel one and a quarter inches thick, with three protruding portholes for eyes.

With cables and oxygen tubes connecting them with a boat floating on the surface of the Gulf Stream, they dropped to a level 707 feet lower than the greatest depth heretofore attained in previous record experiments by Dr. Beebe, who is famous as a submarine scientist.

For half an hour as they descended, Dr. Beebe broadcast a running description of the phenomena as the sphere passed below the sunshine and the range of fishes of the upper strata into the darkening realm of thick-skinned creatures of regions of great pressure.

UNDER-SEA LIFE.

Many of the sights he saw there for the first time, Dr. Beebe confessed, were mysteries to him, in spite of his great knowledge of undersea life.

Motion pictures were taken at the very bottom of the descent, but their findings will remain unknown until the pictures are developed. Dr. Beebe, however, expressed the belief that the films will flash on the screen some great discoveries.

At 2,200 feet below the surface, a pressure of 3,000 tons was exerted on the steel sphere, the strain increased as the scientists ventured farther down until it seemed that the sea would crush like an eggshell the craft in which these intruders had ventured to invade Neptune's domain.

At the bottom of the descent, the men found themselves in a "cold, green, dimly lighted world." Although a spectroscope registered zero sunlight, the submarine explorers attributed their ability to see to the myriad of phosphorescent fish that surrounded them.

At one moment, they said, the sea became as "black as Hades" and the next they were in the midst of a brilliant iridescence. They passed schools of fish that lighted up the waters, with varied tints of pale green or pale blue, but there were never any deep shades.

"The scientific results were most satisfactory," Dr Beebe said in his radio message to the New York "Times."—("Chicago Daily Tribune.")

LATE JUSTICE BANNERJI

Allahabad High Court's Condolence

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 17.

The Judges of the Allahabad High Court and members of the bar assembled this morning in the large court room and feeling references were made to the death of the late Justice Bannerji by Sir S. M. Suleman and Mr. Umashanker Bajpai, Government Advocate.

The Court was closed as a mark of respect.—A. P.

SCATHING CRITICISM ON ORDINANCE BILL

YOU HAVE KEPT YOUR BEST FRIEND AND ALLY IN JAIL, SAYS MUNSHI

If the Congress movement has been crushed, if the Congress is no longer a living force, there is not the slightest excuse even from the Home Member's point of view for introducing any Bill whatever, much less a bill of the character' said Mr Jehang'r Munshi (Burma) opposing the Ordinance Bill in the Legislative Assembly, during its last session.

"IF GANDHIJI WERE FREE"

Condemning the terrorist activities in Bengal, Mr. Munshi asked the Treasury Benches whether they could entirely disclaim all responsibility for the situation "If Mahatma Gandhi were free, if he were allowed to assert his influence these terrorist activities would very soon come to an end."

The following are extracts from Mr. Munshi's speech:

It is necessary at the very outset to find out what the principle of the Bill is, because the Hon'ble the Law Member made light of this very important question in answer to a pertinent inquiry from Sir Abdur Rahim. The principle of this Bill is a negation of all liberty, suppression of all freedom a savage and murderous attack against the most elementary rights which every Indian subject of His Majesty is entitled to enjoy. This, Sir, is the principle to which the Hon'ble the Home Member has solemnly asked us to lend our support. In asking us to lend our support to this Bill, the Hon'ble the Home Member has presumed that the Opposition consists of a pack of congenital idiots or a group of contemptible traitors.

"A LIVING FORCE"

It has been claimed by Sir Samuel Hoare that his drastic ordinances, loyally carried out by the Government of India, have crushed the Congress movement. Either this statement is well founded or it is untrue. If the Congress movement has been crushed, if the Congress is no longer a living force, then, Sir, there is not the slightest excuse even from the Home Member's point of view for introducing any Bill whatever, much less a Bill of this character. If the Congress is still a living force, why continue this misrepresentation to the British public? Why not admit that although Mahatma Gandhi is in prison although all the Congress leaders are in prison and have been in prison for eight months, although thousands of Congressmen have been in prison and are still prepared to go to prison, the Congress movement is a living force in the country, and Congress influence today as at its zenith? Now, Sir, if by the rule of drastic ordinances extending over a period of eight months the Government of India have not been able to crush the Congress movement, how do they propose to achieve their object by putting permanently on the Statute Book legislation of this type?

CONGRESS-MENTALITY

Mr. President, the provisions of this Bill are not aimed against the Congress or against the Congress movement. The provisions of this Bill are aimed against the whole Indian population, the vast majority of whom are every day acquiring in an increasing measure what I describe as the Congress mentality. I, Sir, do not belong to the Congress. I have never belonged to the Congress. I have no anti-British feelings. I stand before this House garbed in clothes of British manufacture. I take no pride in making that statement. I only point to that fact to illustrate that although I am not a Congress follower, I still have the Congress mentality. This Congress mentality was not there three years ago, and for this Congress mentality I have to thank the Government of India.

There are millions of Indians to whom three years ago the Congress did not mean very much, but to whom to-day the Congress is a living force. I therefore contend that the provisions of the Bill are aimed against the whole of this vast Indian population who every day in an increasing measure are lending their support to the Congress movement.

CONSTITUTIONAL FIGHT

There are three methods open to India to achieve her freedom. The first method is the so-called constitutional method. That constitutional method the Indian National Congress has pursued for more than 40 years. The Congress has abandoned that so-called constitutional method after giving it a trial for more than 40 years And I am sure the Hon'ble the Home Member will agree with me that a trial for a period of 40 years even in the lifetime of a race or a nation is a sufficiently long trial.

Are we not pursuing constitutional methods? Is the Hon'ble the Home Member prepared to give in to constitutional methods? Is the Home Member prepared to say that the official followers sitting behind him will not vote on this motion? Is he prepared to take the vote of the non-official Members in this House who have come here to formulate their complaints and demands in a constitutional manner? He is not prepared to do that.

SUPPORT TO CONGRESS

It is quite clear, Sir, that this so-called constitutional method is entirely useless in the hands of the Indian people. It is for this reason that Mahatma Gandhi had to turn to some other method of a non-violent nature. The whole strength of the Congress movement lies in the fact that the Congress carries with it and behind it an ever-growing public opinion, and for that ever-growing public opinion the Government of India are mainly responsible.

REVOLUTION UNTHINKABLE

Now, Sir, if this Congress method is not open to Indians to achieve their freedom, the only other method is the method pursued by other races and other nations, and that is a revolution. That, Sir, is unthinkable from any point of view in the present state of India, and I am sure the Hon'ble the Home Member would be the last to advocate any activities in that direction. So it again brings us back to the question how and by what means is India going to gain her freedom?

CURE FOR TERRORISM

We have recently had evidence of increasing terrorist activities. These terrorist activities I condemn and all other members in this House condemn. We all wish that these terrorist activities would cease. But I do ask the Treasury Benches, can they entirely disclaim all responsibility for these terrorist activities? And there is one important fact for which I earnestly ask the Government of India to consider. I think His Excellency the Viceroy has made reference to it in his speech. What is the position of public opinion with regard to these terrorist activities? Terrorist activities? Terrorist activities will come to an end tomorrow if public opinion is definitely against it.

"GREATEST POLICEMAN"

The only insurance which Government officials, whether they are British or Indian, can have is public opinion. But their greatest insurance agent, their greatest policeman is by Government's own act kept in jail. It is by Mahatma Gandhi being kept in jail that the most wholesome influence in the public life of this country is not allowed to have its sway. If Mahatma Gandhi were free, if he were allowed to assert his influence, these terrorist activities would very soon come to an end. But the Government of India have chosen to keep their best friend and ally in jail."

A SACRILEGE

Mr. President, the Indian Penal Code has been in operation for more than 70 years. It is a great Penal Code in spite of half a dozen unfortunate sections subsequently added. It is a monument of English jurisprudence, a monument to British justice. (Hear, hear.) What the Home Member is trying to do is to disfigure this great monument of English jurisprudence and British justice; and what is his reason for attempting to commit this sacrilege? His reason is that he is not doing so for the benefit of the present Government but for the benefits of the future Indian Government that might come into power two years hence. May I inquire of the Home Member if such a desire on the part of any section of the Indian public has ever been expressed? This kind of argument cannot convince the House and does not carry conviction even to the Home Member himself.

"UNDER PETTY POLICE RAJ"

This Bill will make it impossible for any man to live in this country except at the mercy of petty police officials. No man can be free and feel safe from imprisonment or depriviation of property, if this Bill becomes law. How can this House possibly lend its support to such a Bill?

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TERRIBLE LIABILITY FOR BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

What Amalgamation Of Improvement Trust Means

The Bombay Improvement Trust on Monday further considered the report of the Special Committee in regard to the amalgamation of the Bombay Municipality with the Improvement Trust.

Several members spoke in favour of the amalgamation but expressed their views that before the amalgamation was effected proper financial adjustments with government were necessary.

HUGE LIABILITY.

Mr. V. N. Vedak pointed out that during the last 12 years the finances of the Trust were in a hopeless condition. The debts of the Trust came to about Rs. 16 crores and with the municipal debt of about Rs. 18 crores, the debt of the Bombay Municipality would mount up terribly and it would lead them to the verge of insolvency. He therefore suggested to approach the Government of India or the Bombay Government for a grant or subsidy.

Mr. Gordhandas G. Mo.arji also emphasised for a suitable financial arrangement with the government before the fresh liability was taken up.

NO GOOD TO MUNICIPALITY.

Mr. J. B. Bomah Behram struck a note of warning that the amalgamation will not benefit the Bombay municipality. So far the Bombay Municipality had presented a balanced budget but after amalgamation, he doubted if this condition would be maintained.

The Commissioner agreed that the report of the Special Committee was not perfect but he urged the House to appreciate the fact that it was prepared within a few weeks in consultation with the solicitors of the Trust and the Municipality. He asked the House not to stress the point of financial adjustment as later on if it showed that the financial adjustment was not fair, hey could again approach the government for further help.

PAUSE AND PONDER!

Mr. H. A. Lalji thought that the municipality should not be in a hurry to take up the fresh liability. They were not sure first of all, if the municipal budget which they had passed in February would show a debit side or the credit side. The income of the citizen had decreased recently and if they took up the liability of the Improvement Trust, not only that the municipal surplus cash balance would be wiped off but they would have to raise also the general tax and the water tax. Besides the amenities which they provided for the citizens in the shape of free compulsory education and medical relief will have to be curtailed. He therefore suggested that unless government supplied the sources of revenue to make up deficit, they should not take up the liability of the Trust.

The mayor at this stage adjourned the House till to-day (Tuesday) at 3-30 p.m.

HOPEFUL SIGNS IN U. S.

Fall In Number Of Unemployed

For the first time since the depression started in U. S. A. organised labour shares the Government's optimism and sees signs of real improvement in business. An announcement by the non-partisan committee of inquiry appointed by President Hoover that recovery is genuinely under way is supported by the American Federation of Labour's statement that the number of unemployed has fallen to 11,400,000, and that production is improving.

The gains, the federation states are too modest to arouse enthusiasm, but "they hint that since the end of the financial panic we may have entered a period of convalescence." Confidence is spreading, but Labour warns it that it nwill not develop if wages are further reduced and consuming power thereby curtailed.

The federation also sees in the coming World Economic Conference an excellent opportunity for co-operation to straighten out economic tangles and to lay a basis for stability and growth in world trade.

The cheerful nature of the week-end business reviews was reflected in the quiet strength of the stock market to-day. The most conservative authorities are now agreed that there has been some tangible improvement, although, like the Guaranty Trust Co., they issue a warning against "premature hopes of early definite progress."

STATE SAID TO BE WON

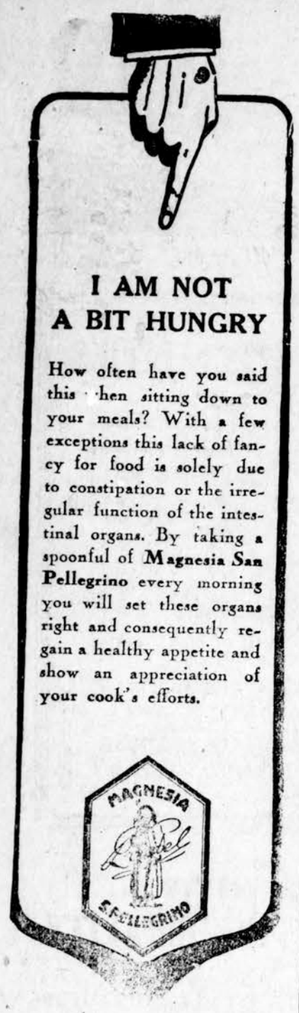
Democratic headquarters at Washington are enthusiastic regarding Mr. Roosevelt's Presidential campaign in California.

Senator Hiram Johnson, the Republican Progressive leader, is the master key of California's electoral machine.

Mr Roosevelt, in his eloquent address to 10,000 of Senator Johnson's fellow townsmen cordially invited them to join with him in the cause of the "forgotten man" and national economic reform.

There come reports from the Californian front that the movement for party harmony is progressing favourably, and there is no doubt that Mr. Roosevelt will win the votes of the State in November.

In the meantim the Tammany Hall Bosses met in New York. They showed every disposition to "go along with Roosevelt."



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Lloyd George To Follow Farmers

FORM A GENUINE COUNTRY PARTY HE SAYS

Mr. Lloyd George, speaking in the mail week to an audience chiefly consisting of farmers in an inn at Church, dealt trenchantly with some of the results achieved at Ottawa, and then urged that if agriculture in this country is to be restored to prosperity it should be through the efforts of a genuine Country party with a programme that would appeal to the nation as a whole.

Before the meeting the farmers had spent some time on Mr. Lloyd George's farm examining the results of experiments in the use of various types of fertilisers for potatoes. The results of these experiments conducted by experts were to be seen in the 25 stacks of potatoes, each labelled with the name of the fertilisers used, and in the tables showing the increased number of tons produced per acre and the cost of the fertiliser used.

With the potato field as his first platform Mr. Lloyd George said that by the aid of these experiments he had succeeded in raising nearly eleven tons of potatoes per acre, as against the average yield for this country of 6.3 tons. On another field, with much the same kind of soil, he had had this year four tons of soft fruits and a wonderful crop of apples.

Addressing the agriculturists at the inn as a fellow-farmer, Mr. Lloyd George said, he would like to know what happened at Ottawa. "I should like to know where we stand," he said, "so that we can adapt our business to the conditions I am told that something happened at Ottawa. The Prime Minister said he could not tell us what happened till he had completed his examination of the papers, so now he knows. Would it not be just as well that he or someone representing him should tell us—whom it really concerns—what did happen?

"I observe the Dominions have gone home from the fair very pleased with their purchases. What did we buy? Are you sure we bought anything except a pig in a poke I am waiting anxiously not as a politician but as a farmer to find out exactly what happened.

"I am told there is to be 2s. on foreign wheat in addition to the quota, but I do not know how that is going to work. Statistics show that in Surrey we buy more wheat than we sell. That is not very encouraging.

"Something is to be put on butter, but not on colonial or Dominion butter. Five years ago New Zealand and Australia sent 750,000 swt. of butter to this country. Last year they sent exactly twice that amount, and this year already the figure has gone up by several hundred thousand hundredweight. That comes in free. Not much hope there.

"I cannot quite understand what is happening about beef," he went on. "As far as I can see it was a scuffle between the frostbitten cows of Australia and the chilled bullocks of the Argentine. The frozen animals on the whole won in that fight on points, but still it does not make very much difference to us from the point of view of people trying to sell in the market where it comes from."

Last century the sheep population of this country had gone down, he said, by seven millions because of the competition from overseas, and all that competition came from the Dominions "You will be glad to hear that the mutton from New Zealand and Australia is absolutely free I fall back on the pig, a very useful gentleman."

Canada, he said, was not sending us a very large quantity of pigs, but now Canada had been given a quota of pigs to send here that was ten times as much as she had ever sent before. "Every time we see the pigs in the market our affection for the Empire will grow ten-fold Honestly, as one interested in food production. I hope we are going to get more than this."

Mr. Lloyd George had much to say about the depopulation of the countryside. During the war he knew what a danger that was. Agriculture was not merely an industry. It was part of the defences of the country.

We had the army, navy, and Air Force, but there was a fourth branch of the national defence without which the others were in vain, and that was the production of food. While he was Prime Minister during the war we were within two or three months of starvation through the enemy's submarine war.

"I am sorry to say," he said, "we have never learned our lesson. We are more depended today on supplied from overseas than we were during the war.

It was about time the population of the towns realised that the life of the country depended on the cultivation of its soil. During the last ten years the number of labourers on the land had decreased by one-fifth. That was a real national disaster, specially when we had 3,000,000 unemployed and remembered that for nearly twelve years there had been 3,000,000, unemployed. Compared with other countries our marketing methods were primitive, chaotic, and haphazard, and in the home market there was at present no proper trnsport of distribution.

We were producing £230,000,000 worth foodstuffs. That was what the producer got, but the consumer paid for it £700,000,000. It was about time the producer got a fairer slice of what the consumer paid. He wished the farmers of this country would do more to encourage schemes for marketing and bring pressure on the Government to organise such schemes, for it could only be done successfully on a national scale.

Agriculture's great difficulty was that it could not attract capital as other big industries did. The farmer could not turn his farm into a limited liability company. But it was essential that agriculture should find new capital, and this country had enormous reserves. Millions of money were lying idle in the banks because no one had hired them. "We must get a genuine Country party formed," he said, "with a programme that will appeal to the nation of it. When you do that I believe you will restore the countryside, stimulate it to greater things than it has ever seen, and it will be a source of strength and pride to the land we love."—'Manchester Guardian".

MUDDLED BRITISH FOREIGN POLICY

Simon Supports Militarism Everywhere

LONDON, October 8.

It is proper and necessary at this crisis in the affairs of Europe and the world to ask what the foreign policy of this country is, and how and by what means it is intended to give expression to it. Never was there a moment in recent years when it was more imperative that Great Britain should know its mind and at the right moment speak it fearlessly. There has been no speech, fearless or otherwise, as yet on the two questions that threaten the harmony of international relations most, disarmament and the Manchurian problem. There are several not unreasonable explanations of that. Parliament has been in recess; the Disarmament Conference stands adjourned; attention has been concentrated first on Lausanne (where the success of British leadership calls for full recognition) and then on Ottawa; and in regard to Manchuria action is suspended till the Lytton Report has been received and studied. All that is true, but the necessity of knowing clearly—and showing clearly—where this country stands remains no less urgent. The internal situation in Germany must develop as it will. Nothing we can do or say will have much effect on that except in so far as any resistance to the demand for equality of status in armaments will tend to make German nationalism more intractable still. But Kermany's external relations do beyond question depend largely on the decisions this country and France may take. And those decisions must be taken quickly. The bureau of the Disarmament Conference is summoned for next Wednesday, and Germany will not be represented unless her demands for equality has been satisfied. That would not be the end of everything so far as disarmament is concerned, but it might well be the beginning of the end, for Germany in this matter is supported to the full by Italy, as Signor Mussolini's striking article in the "Sunday Times" and other papers has shown, and in so far as that demand makes for equality by general reduction rather than equality by the rearmament of Germany she will be supported by the vast majority of the countries at the Conference, including the United States and Russia.

GERMANY'S DEMAND.

Will she receive the support, no less resolute, of the British Government? At this moment, it may be argued, a declaration would be inopportune, for direct conversations between Germany and France are still in progress. They are in progress but they are leading nowhere. M. Herriot's reply to the German "aide memoire" is conciliatory but unconvincing. Psychologically it is doubtful wisdom to assume that what Germany really aims at is rearmament. Her "aide memoire" declared explicitly that she would accept any measure of disarmament for which other nations were prepared and the Chancellor, Herr von Papen, in his broadcast speech the other day said again in language no less plain that 'Germany would accept the most sweeping measures of disarmament if they applied equally to all States." It is no answer to say that this is a matter for the Disarmament Conference itself. That Conference dragged its first instalment through five weary months and at the end of it, so far as any decisions were foreshadowed, they were decisions that perpetuated the inequality of armaments, not removed it. It is no answer to say that under the Treaty of Versailles the decision regarding Germany's demand rests with the Council of the League. It rests in effect, as everyone knows, with France and Britain. Let Mr. MacDonald and M. Herriot announce that they recognised the justice of the German demand and would go any reasonable distance to meet it, and a new atmosphere of harmony and co-operation would be created in Europe. But neither the British nor the French Prime Minister has said that. France has taken her stand courteously, but resolutely, on technicalities, and the British Government has said nothing at all. This is not written in criticism of Mr. MacDonald or Sir John Simon. We do not profess to know what action may have been taken, or representations made, in private. But the time is at hand, if it is not fully come, when a public statement, unequivocally phrased, of the policy of this country is called for. Ultimately Germany's demand involves detailed discussion, and no mere generalities will satisfy her. But between the two there is a middle course. It has been repeatedly urged in these columns that the British Government should declare its acceptance in principle—subject, that is, to reservations only on points of detail—of the Hoover plan presented to the Disarmament Conference in July. That would involve withdrawal of the British proposals submitted as an alternative to the American President's, and it would assure Germany forthwith that general disarmament towards her level was the accepted policy of Great Britain, as it is of Italy and the United States and Russia, as well as, with such a lead from this country, it might well be of France.

AMERICA AND JAPAN

But that is not the only reason for the acceptance of the Hoover proposals. On a larger stage than the European, British foreign policy at this juncture should be shaped by one unswerving purpose, the maintenance of active, cordial and continuing co-operation with the United States of America. The Prime Minister at least, with his memories of the Rapidan and the London Naval Conference, has no need to be reminded of that. But that co-operation has not been quite unclouded. It is a curious fact that on the two great issues affecting the League of Nations to-day, Disarmament and the Manchurian question, the United States has appeared repeatedly to stand for a fuller acceptance and application of the treaty obligations of the League Covenant than many League States, among them, in more than one instance, Great Britain. That, at any rate, is the impression rather widely prevailing in the United States. America has put forward disarmament proposals and Great Britain has declined to go as far. The American Secretary of State laid down in relation to Manchuria a new doctrine of non-recognition of situations created in violation of treaty obligations and the British Government endorsed it only tardily (after a first refusal) when the whole League Council decided to adopt it. More than once, moreover, the British Foreign Minister at Geneva was considered—perhaps quite undeservedly, but it is the impression created that counts—to be showing undue solicitude for Japan at a time when her policy constituted a plain violation of the covenants she had signed. So far as that was the case it was unfortunate, but no one would suggest that any irreparable harm has been done. Neither is it to be suggested that this is the moment for a new declaration of policy regarding Manchuria The Lytton Report will in a week or two be in the hands of the Governments. It is known to be unanimous. It is known to be the work of men of marked ability and political wisdom. It is known that the American Government attaches particular weight to its investigation of facts and the conclusion to which that investigation will point. Its publication will create a situation of the utmost delicacy and the utmost importance. Any semblance of recognition of the right of a nation to achieve its ends by force, refusing submission to the impartial jurgment of ist fellows, would convince not only China, but every country in the world that its only safety lay, not in convenants and pacts, but in armaments stronger than any prospective invader could bring against it. The Disarmament Conference might as well dissolve and the World Economic Conference be cancelled. The contents of the Lytton Aeport are unknown. In any case, there can be question only of isolating Japan in case of need, not of any forcible coercion. What is asked of our own Government in such an event is that it shall endeavour throughout to work in persistent co-operation with the United States in vindication of principles both countries have accepted and proclaimed in formal treaties.—"The Spectator."

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Why This Apathy?

To the Editor of the "Chronicle".

Sir,—With further reference to he article "Indian must establish breeding and racing studs" in your issue of September 17, and my letter published in your issue of 10th inst. I regret to have to bring to notice a more recent instance of one should regard as indefference of the Stewards of the Western India Turf Club towards India's interests.

In my last letter I gave quotations from a book by Major John Humfrey, in which he explained how, 55 years ago, Indian horses came to be debarred from competing in races at Bombay. The reason was that they proved too good for the best Arabs, and won the most valuable of the races. Last season, for the first time since then, a few (eight) races of small value, or of a total volue of Rs. 30,950, were given for Indian horses, thanks to the repeated representations of the National Horse Breeding Society of India. All the races filled will, with an average of 10 1/2 starters in each race, which was a bigger number of horses than in many of the races, of far more value, for imported horses. For instance in 15 races for English horses, of a total value of Rs. 2,28,250, there was an average of only 7 1/2 starters per race.

But in spite of the very good results in the very first season, the Stewards, in their recently issued programme for the coming season, have reduced the value of races for Indian horses to Rs. 16,500 out of a total allotment in stakes for all races of Rs. 5,18,700. They have reduced the value of the races for Indian horses to the level of those for third class Arabs, which Indian horses could beat by almost a furlong in a mile. Even Arabs of the first class, which have been provided with races of a value of Rs. 6,000 per race, Indian horses could beat by half a furlong and more. Why this apathy?—Yours, etc.

R. R. THAKAR.

Vile Parle, Oct. 13.

Victoria Gardens Zoo

The following animals have been presented to the Zoological collection:—

1. Gazelle Indian (Gazella benetti) by Mr. Enus Kondaji, 2 Four-horned Antelope (Totraceros quadricorns) by Mr. Shankar Narayan. 1 Monkey bonnet (Macacus Sinicus) by Mr. Townsend. 2 Peafowl (Pavo Cristatus) by Shri Panwel Panjarapole, 1 Monkey Rhesus (Macacus Rhesus by the Inspector of Works G. I. P. Railway. 1 Crocodile (Crocodilus Palustris) by Mr. M. K. Joshi. 1 spotted deer (Cervus axis) by Dr. Laffraces. 1 Jackal (Canis aureus) by Mr. R. B. Irani. 1 Four-horned Antelope (Tetraceros quadricorns) by Mrs. I. Wheeler. 3 Monkey bonnet (Macacus Sinicus) by Bombay Panjrapole. 2 Sand-Grouse (Ptorocles fasciatus) by Mrs. C. Stevens, 2 Common Duck (Dendrocygua Javanica) by Mrs. Robatty.

23 White-throated Jay Thrush (Garrulax albogulnis) by Mrs. Cooper, 1 Indian Fox (Canis Vulpes) by Mr. H. R. Ulainwalla and 1 Four-horned Antelope (Tetracoros quadricorns) by Mr. Byramji P. Tata.

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What A Journalist Ought To Be

No Difference Between Journalism And Literature

A WRITER MUST BE ACCURATE & CONCISE

We live in a new-surfeited world. We are accustomed to news seven days in the week and at all hours in the afternoon. We take it as a right that we should have full or. if not full. colourful reports of all that has happened, is happening, and is going to happen. All this, with pictures, delivered for a penny at the door; or waiting at the corner of the street; or we may have a good deal of all this, for a third of a penny a day, delivered, with less colour and no pictures, but with accompaniment of granad opera, by the way of the microphone to the fireside arm-chair. The service of news is now so much taken for granted that we can hardly imagine that many epochs of human civilisation, busy, prosperous and cultured epochs, managed to get along very well without any more provision of information than could be given by the bill or edict posted to the wall, the herald, the crier, the messenger, and the common rumour of the streets and taverns.

PATRONAGE OF JOURNALISM.

Shakespeare came up from the country to a London that had no newspapers. There were pamphleteers, and there was money to be made by poetry, which is not commonly the case now. But there were not even the rudiments of a modern Fleet Street, and it was highly fortunate for the English theatre and for English poetry that this was so. Perhaps it would have been impossible to quench the poetry in Shakespeare; but had there been a Fleet Street, then he would certainly have turned to it, and he might never have escaped. For Shakespeare was the perfect blotting a word, holding no hawk, a hand like a racehorse, always quick with his copy, never blotting a word, holding no strong political views, but as ready to abuse the corruption of the Court as the stupidity of the mob, and as quick to revile the rascal beadle and the sin that is plated with gold as to denounce the gross habits of the 'base mechanicals'. He turned to the theatre because the theatre was the obvious place for a needy youth whose head was crammed with brave notions, and on whose tongue there tripped the silken terms precise. In the theatre you could get money for these things; there, too, you might meet strong and generous patrons.

But the young men and women o. to-day cannot storm the theatre. The unknown dramatists may be kept waiting year after year. They may get a book published without great difficulty, but the rewards of a first book are often so small that they scarce pay for the typing and the agent's fee. But it does not pay the rent, writes Mr. Ivor Brown in the "Fortnighlty Review."

But journalism can pay the rent. Far be it from me to incite a general rush to an overcrowded Fleet Street. The profession is a small one and, owing to the merging of some papers and th ecollapse of others, it dwindles. But such as it is, it serves the modern youngster as the play-house served the Elizabethan. It is the nurse of literary talent, often no doubt, a bad nurse, a clumsy nurse, one who overlays the child. But, on the whole ths benefits conferred by magazine and newspaper include as one of their most important, the patronage which they have extended to the young writers who could not immediately support themselves as authors and playwrights.

NOT INFERIOR STUFF.

Now I am far from suggesting that journalism needs the defence that it has served as a corridor of literary gennius. It can and must be championed as a craft worthy to be practised and honoured for its own sake. It is a recent journalism. Has it not journalism as if it were only a shabby routine and a discreditable joke. Books are dismissed as "mere journalism" as if the word journalism were a dismissal in itself. Naturally, as a journalist, I resent this. When I read a particularly bad piece of journalism, some stodgy leading article perhaps, I say to myself, by way of revenge. 'This is mere book'. In any case, we have to remember that, apart, from journalism. Shaw might have starved, Kipling and Bennett might have been minor professional men and Wells might n ave stayed a schoolmaster or returned to the draper's shop.

THE ABUSES.

People who are concerned to protect the glorious heritage of the English language may resent journalism. Has it not created journalese? I admit it. There are two main kinds of journalese. One is simply the product of continual writing and the resul ting fatigue. People use a phrase which was onnce a striking metaphor without realising that it is a metaphor at all.

Another vice of journalism is its hesitancy. People are apt to think of journalism as drastic stuff, composed manly in the damn-you-rum-you manner. But the bullying kind of journalism is really not nearly as common as tiresome as the evasive, tentative kind which is the endemic disease of leading articles. "It is, accordingly, not unreasonable, to suppose that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has missed his market'. To be eternally qualifying your remarks with such adverbs as apparently' and seemingly' is the natural refuge of one who has been detailed to write hurriedly on nthat of which he knows exceedingly little. When the layman is suddenly ordered or commissioned to comment upon some new pronouncement of Professor Einstein, he may with some justice fall back upon 'apparently' or 'it seems to be the case that'. Some such defences, are a professional necessity.

Journalese, I submit, is inevitable. Men who are continually writing fall back on formula as labour-saving devices. You cannot demand of them that they think out a fresh metaphor every time; you cannot expect it for the money. Accordingly, 'bids fair' bids fair to become a permanenncy in the English language. Nonetheless, I submit that the entry to literature by way of journalism is a good thing on the whole. For journalism is both a school of observation and a school of compression.

NECESSARY POSSESSIONS.

First, observation. The journalist on the job has to create the scene as a novelist creates, he has to create freshly, quickly, and accurately. He has to select and imagine, and, he is, just as much as any author of a book, a literary artist, It was in the reporting room that men like H. M. Tomlinson and Robert Lynd learned to observe and to write.

Accuracy he must possess. The author of a book is remote. If he makes an appalling blunder, he cannot be got at and forced to print an acknowledgment of his sin. In any case, nobody cares very much about blunders in books. But if the journalist makes the slightest error in fact the office is immediately deluged with corrections. There seem to be large numbers of people who devote their lives to waiting for mistakes in a newspaper, and then writing in agonished protest to the editor. How we know them all—'Astonished'. 'Vindez', 'Magna est Veritas' sitting in their parlours, surrounded by the day's newspapers Whittaker's Almanac, and Hayden's Dictionary of Dates, pouncing gleefully on the much-coveted error and then dipping their pens in gall to burl confusion into the newspaper office. 'Littery gents' are more or less immune from this kind of persecution; perhaps one of the professional critics may be troublesome, but as a rule the most appalling mis-statement can be put in book form without punishment administered.

The journalist must be accurate. He must also be concise. He must not waste time with introductory passages; his first sentence must say something and point the way direct to the root of the matter. It is the common experience of literary editors that, if they ask a professor or a literary pundit to review a book for a newspaper and allot him 1,000 words, say a column, his article will be a week too ltte. and will contain 2,000 words, of which the first 1,000 are so much clearing of the throat and waste of time. A trained journalist is one who rejects the notion of immanuel Kant that space and time are only forms of our preception; he knows that space and time are stark realities, and behaves accordingly, to the great comfort of his master.

WRITING TO ORDER.

Therefore any entrance to literature which compels the writer to count his words and come sharply to the point is a good entrance, such an entrance is provided by journalism, for in that school hovering and loitering are punishable offences. Of course, a man may be taught to keep his eye on the ball by his own native wit. Of contemporary novelists, the writer whom I most esteem for pregnancy and concentration is Mr. Somerset Maugham who never wastes a sentence and he was not, as far as I am aware, trained in the academy of the Press. But, on the whole, the journalistically educated writers are more likely to apply the virtues of apposite compression to their work. I should cite as examples if literature, strengthened by its journalistic origins and reinforced by exactly those merits natural to the best journalism. Mr. Shaw's prefaces, an essay of Mr. Belloc's or one of those dazzling brevities in which Mr. G. K. Chesterton juggles with the worlds of spirit and of sense as surely as a vaudeville performer catches his billiard balls. It is commonly argued that writing regularly and to the appointed hour produces shallow views and slipshod work. Inevitably, sometimes, it must. But I strongly oppose the opinion that the compulsion of the clock and of the place is inimical on the whole, to sound opinion and good writing. The journalist is, after all, in much the same position as the Elizabethan dramatist, who worked under orders and on the spot writing for this or that occasion. Is it maintained that Shakespeare would have done his job better if he had been able to retire for six months to the South of France in order to get Hamlet finished? I doubt it. When I meet an author who tells me that he or she is not in the mood for work, and cannot hope to finish that epoch-making novel unless they get right away to the isles of the blessed. I usually disagnose, affection, and assume that something pretty silly willl emerge. The masters have usually faced the task with regularity; they have set themselves a time-table or they have written at their very best with printers snatching the sheets of paper from under their pens. C. E. Montague wote in his preface to 'Dramatic Vaiues' a volume of reprinted theatrical notices which is of a quality to set it beside the best of Lamb and Hazlitt:—

'And yet for old theatre notices there may be a kind of excuse. You wrote them in haste, it is true, with few books, about you, or moments to look a thing up; hot air and dust of the playhouse were still in your lungs; you were sure to say things that would seem sorry gush or rant if you saw them again in the morning. How bad it all was for measure, containment, and balance! But that heat of the playhouse is not wholly harmful. Like sherriessack in the system of Falstaff, it hath a two-fold operation; 'it ascends me into the brain..makes it apprehensive, quick, forgetive, full of nimble, fiery and delectable shapes. At least it sometimes gives you that illusion; below yourself in certain ways, you hope you are above yourself in others.

As a working journalist myself, often condemned to improvise upon the midnight, I know that to be true. You gain in some ways by the pressure. And there are some whomanage to achieve a contemplative calm and rare beauty of a style even amid the tick of the scurrying minutes. I refer to the unsigned theatrical notices in the "Times" whose author is Mr. Charles Morgan.

INCREASE THE PRICE.

There is, fundamentally, no distinction between literature and journalism, except the temporal condition of periodical appearance and the material fact that one is printed with a cloth cover and the other is bounded by a sheet of paper. People are apt to sneer at daily journalism partly because they confuse the well-considered work with the mere gossip, partly because it is available for a penny or two-pence. The snobbery of price is a very large and very discreditable element in the public opinion of this country. It seems to be regrettably true that if you give a person something for nothing or for a mere groat, he will take it for granted that the stuff is bad or at least of no particular significance. Free education may be a social necessity, but the absence of a price is bad for education. If it comes free, or nearly free by way of scholarship that is a different matter, because the scholar is a peculiar boy or girl and is likely to have enough intelligence to realise his luck and to make some strenuous use of it.

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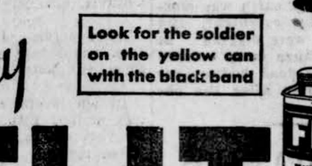

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MADRAS RECEIVES FIRST KARACHI AIR-MAIL BAGS

VINTCENT KEEPS UP SCHEDULED TIME

Will Service Be Extended To Colombo Soon?

MADRAS, Oct. 16.

Mr. M. Vintcent with his Puss Moth plane carrying mails from Karachi arrived at Meenambakam this morning. Three planes belonging to the Madras Flying Club escorted the airmail plane to Madras.

Interviewed, Mr. Vintcent stated that he had an uneventful journey. After leaving Bellary, this morning, there were some showers, but he kept up the scheduled time.

Mr. Vintcent's machine brought more than 2,000 letters including registered articles for Madras, two bags for Southern districts and one bag for Ceylon. Mails were taken to Park Town sorting office, and sent out for delivery by 10 o'clock.

The first outward airmail leaves Madras at 2 p.m. to-morrow.

There is every likelihood of the service being extended to Colombo very soon.—A.P.

First Airmail Reaches Ahmedabad

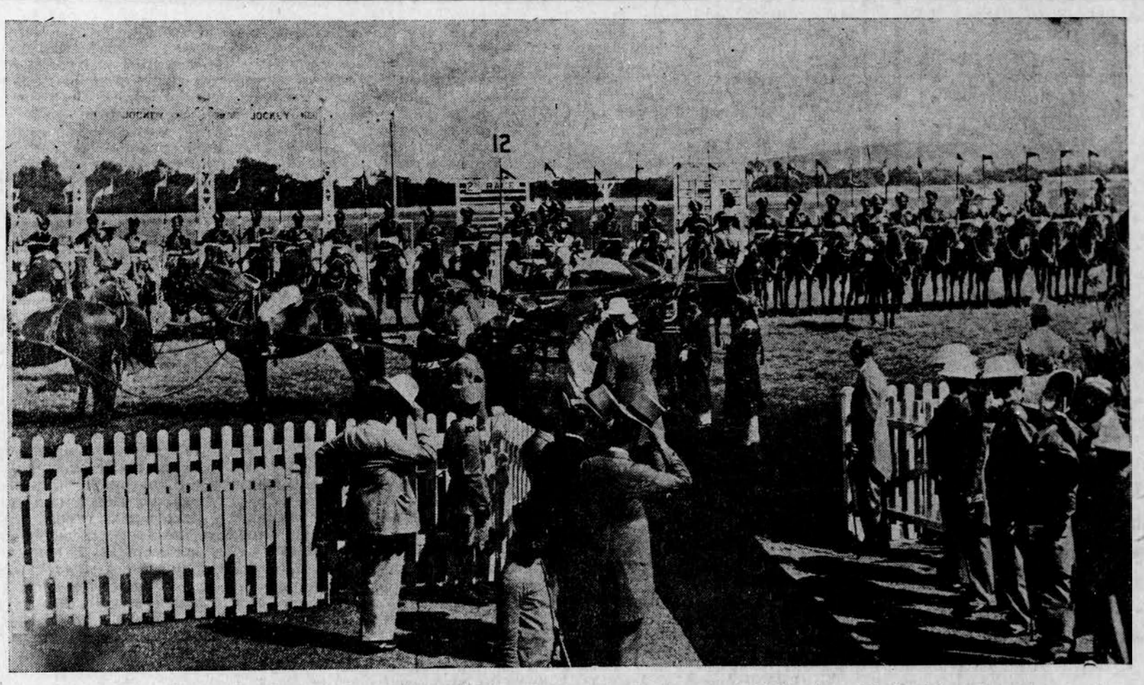
(From A Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 15.

Messrs. Tata and Sons Air Mail Service Aeroplane landed at Ahmedabad Aerodome this morning at 10/50 a.m. with the first Karachi-Madras Air Mail. Mr. Jahangir R. D. Tata, who piloted the VT-ACZ, was greeted on his arrival by the Secretary of the Kathiawar Flying Club Ltd., Mr. M. D. Mehta, and a gathering of all the members of the Club was held in the occasion of the arrival of the first Karachi Madras Air Mail who also cheered Mr. Tata, among those present included Mr. Monteath, I.C.S. Commissioner, N. D. and Mrs. Monteath and Mr. Irwin, I.C.S. District Magistrate and Mrs. Irwin.

One bag, containing air Mail, was brought to Ahmedabad the first time, and four bags were delivered by the Ahmedabad postal authorities to the Air Mail Plane for carrying to Bombay onwards.

The Air mail was expected at 10/20 a.m. to-day but was late by half-an-hour and to make up this delay, Mr. Tata took off immediately after refuelling, at 11/12 a.m.



Lord and Lady Willinglon arriving at the Poona Race Course to witness the big event of the day. Their state entry was very impressive and their Excellencies were accorded a tremendous oration when they aighted in front of the Members' Lawn.

HUNGER MARCHERS REACH LONDON

WOMEN WORKERS ALSO JOIN

To Stage Gigantic Demonstration

LONDON, Oct. 17.

To-day arrives in London, the first contingent of hunger-marchers now 'en route' to the Capital from big provincial towns as far north as Glasgow, to stage a gigantic demonstration against the so-called "Means Test" for the uncovenanted unemployment allowance.

The parties are footsore and bedraggled as a result of fortnight's march in wretched weather, and include contingent of Lancashire women workers.—Reuter's Special.

WHERE "MAC" PRAYS

Lossiemouth Church Burnt

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, October 16.

The high church at Lossiemouth, at which Mr. Ramsay Mac Donald regularly worships when he is in his Scottish home, was destroyed by fire early this morning.

The outbreak was discovered by the beadle who rushed to the building and managed to save the pulpit and the bible. The church is situated on a hill overlooking Old Lossiemouth, a familiar landmark of fishermen. —Reuter.

SECOND DECADE OF FASCISM

Mussolini On Youth's Mission

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Rome.—Twenty-five thousand Fascists frantically cheered the speech of Sgr. Mussolini at a review to celebrate the 10th anniversary meeting at Milan, at which a march on Rome was planned. Il Duce declared that those, who were believing that the present crisis could be solved by miraculous remedies, were on the wrong track.

"Either this is a cyclic crisis in which case it will solve itself, or it is a breakdown of the system in which case, we are facing the transition from one epoch of civilisation to another," he said. The second decade of Fascism presented a task no less severe than the first, and its accomplishment rested with the youth. "Nobody is so old as the person who is jealous of his youth," concluded Mussolini.

GOND WORKMEN BURIED ALIVE

EARTH COVERS THEM UP WHILE DIGGING

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR CITY, Oct. 17.

Two Gond workmen were buried alive yesterday, while quarrying murrum near the Maharajbag Gardens.

It is stated that earth was loosened due to rains overnight, and while the men were digging at the bottom, a huge mass covered them up. Their dead bodies recovered four hours after the occurrence.

CALCUTTA RAIDS AND ARRESTS

Bomb Find Sequel

CALCUTTA, Oct. 16.

The special branch of the Calcutta Police searched about ten houses in north Calcutta, and south suburbs, to-day, and arrested about half a dozen Bengali youths. The arrests are understood to be in connection wih yesterday's find of bombs, etc.—A. P.

PLAGUE HAVOC AT TASGAON

Inhabitants Desert Homes And Camp Outside City

SANGLI, Oct. 15.

Almost all inhabitants of Tasgaon (Satara District) have deserted their homes, and are living in huts outside the city, following the outbreak of plague epidemic which has so far resulted in 100 deaths.

Inoculation on an extensive scale is being tried.—A.P.

VICEROY'S BUSY DAY IN POONA

Due To Depart Early This Morning

POONA, Oct. 16.

The Viceroy and Lady Willingdon spent a quiet day to-day. In the morning they attended divine service at All Saints Church, Kirkee.

After service, Lord Willingdon took the salute as the troops marched past.

In the evening, their Excellencies visited Capt. Farrars stables at Yerroda, where they were photographed standing beside their Indian-bred Honey Dew.

On the way back to Ganeshkhind Lady Willingdon paid a visit to Shivaji Statue near the new Military Training School. Their Excellencies are due to leave Poona at 6 a.m. to-morrow. —A. P.

NOVEMBER SESSION OF ASSEMBLY

Official Business Dates Provisionally Fixed

NEW DELHI, Oct. 16.

The following dates have been provisionally fixed for the disposal of official business during the ensuing November session of the Legislative Assembly.

7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th 28th, 29th, and 30th November.

The House will also sit on 18th and 25th November, and on such days in December as may become necessary for the disposal of official business, if the state of Government business requires it.

No date has been fixed for non-official business during the session.—A. P.

OBSTACLE TO REVIVAL OF CONFIDENCE

VON PAPEN ON OTTAWA RESULTS

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BERLIN, Oct. 16.

Herr von Papen speaking at Paderborn in Westphalia referred to the impossibility of releasing foreign money at present invested in Germany and said that foreign countries must have expected to "consolidate" the money lent by them to Germany. Government at the World Economic Conference would do its utmost to persuade creditor nations that a debtor could only fulfil his obligations in goods. Germany's foreign indebtedness of twenty milliard marks would no longer be an unbearable burden, if foreign frontiers were free and if insuperable hindrances were no longer placed to German goods in the world market.—Reuter.

OTTAWA RESULTS.

The results of the Ottawa Conference, said Herr Von Papen, were unfortunately not conducive to the revival of confidence in raising world economic barriers. At the same time, hope must not be abandoned. The World Economic Conference would make essential progress in this respect. He pointed out, in connection with the impending quota system of imports, that other countries rad done the same thing.

NO REPRISAL.

Germany had not resorted to the quota policy as a reprisal, but had decided on it to save the German agriculture.

Von Papen announced a big propaganda campaign abroad for German goods. He reiterated Germany's aim not to rearm to the level of her neighbours. She wanted disarmament of the entire world, equal rights and security for all with the European State affairs in which there would be no hegemony and no system of alliance but a State in which nations could strive for humanity.—

NAZI—SOCIALIST CLASH IN VIENNA

Police Inspector Shot Dead

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Vienna.—There is somewhat a tense atmosphere in the city, many fearing excesses to-night following the clash this morning, between the Nazis and the Social Democrats, when a Police Inspector and two Nazis were shot dead, ten persons seriously wounded and thirty slightly injured.

The Nazis were marching in a procession in a narrow street in the factory district of Simmering and passing the Socialist local headquarters, when snipers fired from windows and doorways.

The procession broke up in confusion. Police rushing to the scene were met by a fusillade, but they stormed the headquarters, secured its possession and effected arrests.

The Nazis say that the attack was carefully planned beforehand. Socialist leaders previously stirring up the local workers against the Nazis.

Social Democrats blame the Nazis for provocatively passing in the procession before the local headquarters.—Reuter.

Uproar In Sholapur Municipal Meeting

MEMBERS INDULGE IN PERSONAL ATTACKS

Meeting Adjourned Without Deciding Question Of Giving Address To Pandit Malaviya

SHOLAPUR, Oct. 15.

Acrimonious personal attacks led to angry scenes which interrupted discussion at the Municipal meeting last evening on a proposal to present an address to the Governor of Bombay and finally forced the meeting to disperse without arriving at a decision on a second proposal to give an address to Pandit Malaviya.

Rao Bahadur V. V. Mulay, who was in the chair, referred at the commencement of the meeting to the forthcoming visit of Sir Frederick Sykes on November 7, and said that this was His Excellencies official visit to the city. He added that though the Municipality had presented an address to His Exxcellency when he first visited Sholapur in 1929, there was no objection to doing him a similar honour a second time, particularly because such occasions gave them an opportunity for placing their grievances directly before the head of the government.

ADDRESS TO GOVERNOR.

Mr. Abdul Karim, Advocate, proposed the presentation of an address and provision of Rs. 200 for the purpose.

Rao Saheb Laxminarayan seconded.

Mr. Punde, Mr. Shivalal Deshmukh, Dr. Vaishampayan and Mr. Jivaraj Shah opposed the motion.

Mr. Jassawalla and Mr. Papaya Mochi spoke vigorously supporting the Government.

Feeling ran high when other speakers followed. Mr. Deshmukh in the course of an attack called Mr. Diwakar "foolish". The remark was strongly objected to and there was an uproarious demand to withdraw it. Mr. Deshmukh finally withdrew the remark.

The motion was assented to by a majority of 28 against 15, one remaining neutral.

ADDRESS TO MALAVIYAJI.

A proposal for an address to Pandit Malaviya was then taken up. The president appealed to members to forget the unpleasant scenes witness over the previous motion.

Mr. Diwak supported the proposition out of respect to the Pandit, but signified his intention to vote against the expenditure in order to mark his protest against the "objectionable" conduct of those who had opposed the adres to the Governor.

Mr. Vakil, a Mahomedan member, observed that no Muslim leader had so far received an address from the Municipality but he would nevertheless ask his fellow councillors not to oppose the motion, but as a friendly gesture refrain from voting in it and allow it to be passed by a majority.

In the course of discussion that ensued there was renewed uproar and the president adjourned the meeting.—A.P.

MINISTERIAL RADICALS GAIN

FRENCH ELECTION SURPRISES

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Paris—Apart from half a dozen gains for the Ministerial radicals, the triennial election of 111 senators has left the complexion of the Senate practically unchanged.

The only surprise, is the defeat of ex-Minister M. Marraud by M. Andre Fallieres, the son of the ex-President.—Reuter.

POINCARE RE-ELECTED

First Ballot Results

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Paris—The first ballot for the Senatorial election has hitherto resulted in the re-election of M. Poincare for Meuse. The Minister of Agriculture. M. Gardey and M. Paul Boncour, Minister of War have been re-elected. M. Lucien Saint, Resident-General in Morocco has also been re-elected. —Reuter's Special.

Miss Whately And Mr. Matters In Karachi

KARACHI, Oct. 16.

Miss Monica Whately and Mr. Leonard Matters of the India League Delegation arrived here to-day. They were met by Mr. Jamshed Mehta, Mayor of Karachi, Acharya Gidwani and Mr. Narain Sipahimalani.

The delegation is visiting backward Muslim quarters in the afternoon, and will, later, attend a meeting of the depressed classes which will be addressed by Mr. Amritlal Thakkar.—A. P.

SIR RADHAKRISHNAN IN ELLORE

Civic Address Given

ELLORE, October 13.

Sir Radhakrishnan, Vice-Chancellor, Andhra University, arrived here last night and was welcomed at the platform by several associations.

The Municipality presented him with a civic address this morning wishing all progress to the Andhra University under his care and urging the need for University extension lectures.

The Municipality conferred "Free Citizenship" on him.

Sir Radhakrishnan replied appreciating the honour and wanted the Municipality to emulate the example of the Municipal Corporations of England in providing educational facilities.

The District Board, West Godaveri and other Associations are presenting him with addresses in the evening.—A.P.

Rifle Club For Oundh

SANGLI, Oct. 15.

It is learnt that a rifle club will be started shortly in Oundh at the instance of Shrimant Appasaheb, the Prince of Oundh, who is himself a trained rifleman.—A.P.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

Cochin, Oct. 12.—The Maharaja of Cochin and his consort gave a delightful garden party last evening at the Hill Palace in honour of Lieut.-Col. H. R. N. Pritchard, Agent to the Governor-General and Mrs. Pritchard.—A.P.

METAL AND MATCH-WOOD

Fatal Railway Smash In France

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Coutanche (France).—Seven persons have been killed and 15 injured in a railway smash. A passenger train dashing down the steep incline crashed into a goods train at the bottom, and the front coaches became a contorted mass of metal and matchwood.—Reuter.

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